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Soviet Union

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COMMENTARY ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

Radio Comments

LD060410 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Vladimir Kazanskiy commentary]

[Text] President Reagan's home and foreign policies are being increasingly criticized in the United States, and small wonder, for what is required are realistic and constructive steps for disarmament and averting a nuclear war. However, instead of taking such steps, the U.S. administration is trying to maneuver and mislead the American public. This is precisely what stems from the President's statement at his news conference. Everybody could see the gap between his beautiful words about disarmament and the actual policies his administration is pursuing. Indeed, what kind of drastic reduction of nuclear armaments is the President talking about if he has given his blessings to giant programs for developing new strategic and other systems of weapons of mass destruction -- weapons intended for avoiding count and controls? What kind of concern for peace and security can one speak about if the United States is spending billions upon billions of taxpayers' dollars to develop, produce and stockpile, for instance, chemical weapons?

Let us also recall that Washington is actively working to speed up the construction of new military bases all over the globe with the purpose of encircling the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with such bases. And all this is being done under the pretext of protecting the United States' vital interests. It seems that these have been extended to include every corner of the globe. Such a policy line, of course, hardly signifies concern for peace. Rather it constitutes an intensified threat of war. The simple truth of this nuclear missile age is that common survival requires common security, and it must be equal security, since any violation of the existing strategic balance between the two main forces counterposed in the modern world would immediately lead to a dangerous tilt, and this could quickly lead our Earth to disaster.

In President Reagan's line of intensifying U.S. military might one can clearly make out a sinister desire to guarantee the United States one-sided superiority and break the existing parity between our two countries. It is noteworthy that Presdent Reagan in his speech made no mention, for example, of the SALT-II treaty, which has not been ratified by the American side, yet to draw up the document required 7 years, and the positions of both sides were fully taken into account. Now as to the resumption of talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments, the United States administration still is not ready to mention any exact date.

Meanwhile, at the President's direct orders, the United States is developing and mass producing absolutely new systems of delivery of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. And many of these such as, for instance, the cruise missiles, practically evade controls. Maybe President Reagan considers that the Soviet Union, the world's first country to send a man into outer space and the first to bring back lunar soil with the help of automatic equipment -- possibly President Reagan considers that such a country is unable to develop weapons systems like America's. Well, to consider things that way would be naive and nearsighted, to say the least.

The Soviet Government would not justify the Soviet people's trust if it didn't take care of the country's defenses and didn't draw the appropriate conclusions about U.S. military preparations. However, such reply measures by the Soviet Union would be a forced step. The USSR prefers another course of events. Moscow is sparing no efforts to help to build up trust and understanding between our two countries and to reach agreement. The way to solve the problems involved in preventing a nuclear war lies not in going into a new round of the arms race under the smokescreen of deliberations about peace but rather in concrete and constructive search for mutually acceptable agreements that would take into account equal security for both sides.

Grigoriyev Views Statements

LD051246 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Speaking at a press conference on Wednesday, President Reagan made a statement concerning talks on nuclear armaments in Europe. Here are some points from our military observer Col Eduard Grigoriyev:

As the statement makes it clear, the United States' President fully ignores the real state of affairs in the field of medium-range weapons, and at the same time seeks unilateral advantages for the United States and its allies in NATO. It would be natural to ask: Is this stand the result of thoughtlessness or lack of experience in international affairs, or irresponsibility or downright adventurism?

As you probably remember, the United States [as heard] has recently announced its readiness to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment in its European regions of medium-range nuclear weapons and to freeze in quantity and quality the replacement of old missiles, known as SS-4 and SS-5 with SS-20 missiles. What's more, if there is no worsening in the international situation, the Soviet Union intends already this year to reduce some of its medium-range missiles. It is obvious that this is a fine example which, in fact, invited the United States' leaders to respond in the same spirit of goodwill.

The Soviet Union wants to promote an agreement on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons assigned for Europe on the basis of equality and equal security. Hence there are all indications that this is exactly the principle President Reagan objects to, for it runs counter to his plans for deploying in Europe hundreds of Pershing and cruise missiles, a move which would inevitably upset military parity in the region.

The situation that has developed as a result is either Europe will get rid of nuclear weapons as the Soviet Union suggests or, on the contrary, it will get saturated with them to a level extremely dangerous not only for the people of the continent but for entire mankind.

Realization of the United States' plans for the deployment in West Europe of nearly 600 more American missiles would enhance the war menace not only for the Europeans but for the American people. It would be naive to believe that a United States' nuclear missile fired in the direction of the Soviet Union will call for a retaliatory strike at Europe only. If the United States' President takes this factor into account when he insists on his absurd plans of unilateral disarmament for the Soviet Union and supremacy in nuclear arms for the United States. [sentence as heard] It is natural that if the United States and its NATO allies, in disregard of the will of nations to live in peace, decide to carry through their plans and deploy in Europe hundreds of new missiles capable of reaching targets on the Soviet territory, the strategic situation in the world will change. This would create an additional threat to the Soviet Union and its allies from the United States. The only option for the Soviet Union would be to retaliate by taking measures which would put the other side, including directly the United States and its territory, in a similar position. This, as President Brezhnev stressed, is a factor which should be remembered.

By ignoring the new Soviet proposals, President Reagan did not express the will of the American people. His statement fails to meet the striving or ordinary people for peace and security. This is true not only of the United States' position on the issue of nuclear arms in Europe. At his press conference, the United States' President did not even mention the Soviet Union's call for immediate talks on reducing strategic armaments to maintain the existing parity in the field.

Official Washington also refuese to support the Soviet idea of a nutual commitment to refrain from starting a new arms race and from deploying sea- and land-based long range cruise missiles.

The United States' administration rejects the Soviet call for limiting on a reciprocal basis the zone of naval operations and for spreading confidence-building measures to sea and oceans. So for whom does the United States' administration speak when it turns down the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union? It is obvious that it speaks not for the American people, which is interested in peace no less than any other nation.

TV Criticizes Remarks

LD042338 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by political observer I. Fesunenko]

[Text] Good evening comrades. The end of March and the beginning of April is the period when spring comes into its own in the northern hemisphere. Poets call it the period of love and journalists, as it has become the custom, normally associate it with changes for the better, with optimistic expectations and hopes. This year these traditional spring moods received a powerful stimulus. Moscow once again came out with peaceful initiatives, offering to reestablish the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, to stop the race toward the precipice, the abyss into which the world may be dragged by the hysterical aggressiveness of Washington.

In Comrade Brezhnev's speeches at the trade union congress and in Tashkent, concrete and business-like proposals were formulated. We set the example, we took unilateral steps and stopped the replacement of our old intermediate-range missiles located in the European part of our country by newer ones. We also announced our readiness to reduce a certain number of intermediate-range missiles. By taking such steps the Soviet Union demonstrated its goodwill and readiness to continue along the same road. Naturally on the condition that the other side responds to our proposals with some analogous constructive steps. It is only this way on this basis, on the basis of reciprocity that international relations can develop. This is precisely the assessment given by world public opinion to our position and our proposals. But what have we heard in response from Washington?

U.S. President Reagan this week speaking at a press conference, came out with a statement which apparently, according to its writers, gave a reply to the wave of concern and indignation at Washington's policy, which is growing in various countries as well as in the United States itself. Reagan was acknowledging these critical moods. He said that he is allegedly ready to strive to never repeat the tragedy of war. But these words were not supported with any concrete steps. The President again repeated the appeals for a so-called zero option, which is unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union.. For some reason he did not find it possible to react to Soviet proposals which call on the United States to sit without delay at the conference table to discuss the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

In a word, the President demonstrated surprising lack of flexibility, logic and desire to take objective realities into consideration. He allowed himself to utter an invitation to the Soviet Union to join the United States in order to substantially, as he said, reduce nuclear arms and achieve a major step toward the establishment of stable peace in the world. In the given case, memory seems to have failed the President. He should have remembered that the Soviet Union never had to be convinced of the benefits of such talks. We have always showed goodwill, and not in words but in deeds demonstrated our aspiration for constructive cooperation, and to achieve precisely at the conference table the solution to existing problems on the principle of equality and equal security. The best proof of this is the last peaceful initiatives, the concrete and business-like proposals outlined by Comrade Brezhnev at the trade union congress and in Tashkent.

PRAVDA Analysis

PM051335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] The past week has been full of important events in the international arena. The very important decisions and proposals by the Soviet Union aimed at averting a dangerous slide into open confrontation, which were put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Union Congress and at the celebrations in Tashkent, have remained the universal center of attention.

These decisions and proposals have everywhere evoked the liveliest reaction and have met with the most active support not only from millions of working people but also from many sober-minded bourgeois figures, who realize that the present U.S. and NATO course of an insane arms race is fraught with the greatest danger to life on Earth.

As for the U.S. and NATO leaders, they, as is well known, initially tried to reject the USSR's extremely important new initiatives out of hand, but then meeting with violent and sharp objections in their countries, were forced to start maneuvering in an attempt to gain time and lessen the intensity of the protests by the people's masses at their dangerous policy.

Idea of the Greatest Force

The Soviet Union's new decision and proposals, whose implementation would guarantee the resumption of the process of detente and the development of mutually advantageous international cooperation -- a process that was crudely interrupted by the United States -- continue and develop the harmonious system of initiatives put forward by our party's 26th congress and widely supported by all the planet's peace-loving forces.

The program of the peace struggle for the eighties proposed by the head of our party and state and unanimously adopted by the congress evoked tremendous interest all over the world. One of the key provisions of the program was the proposal for an end to the nuclear arms race and, in particular, for the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

"We," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress," propose that agreement be reached on establishing a moratorium right now on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR -- that is, on freezing quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of these weapons, including, of course, the U.S. forward-based weapons in the region. This moratorium could enter into force immediately after talks began and could operate until a permanent treaty limiting or, even better, reducing these nuclear weapons in Europe was concluded. Here we proceed from the premise that both sides would cease all preparations for the deployment of the relevant additional weapons, including the American Pershing II missiles and strategic ground-launched cruise missiles."

This proposal by the USSR prompted a tremendous wave of favorable reaction in the West, but the U.S. leaders greeted it with icy indifference, as they greeted other constructive ideas. Nonetheless, our party and state continued their tireless struggle for the implementation of these ideas, constantly developing and deepening them.

Developing and enlarging the peace program for the eighties approved by the party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has submitted new proposal after new proposal during his many meetings with prominent statesmen and public figures in the USSR and abroad and in his replies to messages from organizations advocating an end to the arms race.

The influence and weight of these new proposals have increased all the more in that the White House, on whose door the same champions of peace have been knocking, has remained silent and has not thought it advisable to embark on a dialogue with them.

In this atmosphere, under pressure from its West European allies, the United States was forced late last year to accept at last the USSR's frequently reiterated offer of talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons. But the U.S. representatives immediately put forward a deliberately unacceptable proposal for the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, calling this, as though in mockery, the "zero option." Meanwhile the American administration did its utmost to expedite the production of the latest extremely dangerous types of weapons of mass destruction.

After all this it is not hard to understand why the new far-reaching decisions and proposals by the Soviet Union which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev read out on 16 March from the rostrum of the 17th trade union congress have elicited a vigorous reaction not only among the members of mass peace movements but also in the American Congress. The whole of the past week in the United States, in West Europe and throughout the world has proceeded under the sign of the most heated debates on the new Soviet ideas, especially on the freezing of medium-range nuclear arms.

Washington's Words and Deeds

At first, as the reader will remember, the U.S. leadership tried to reject the new Soviet initiatives out of hand. Without even bothering to familiarize himself with their substance, President Reagan hastened to declare that they were "inadequate" -- it was necessary, he said, not to freeze but to reduce nuclear armaments. But who does not know that the USSR has always vigorously suggested and is now suggesting their reduction and that the United States has invariably rejected and is rejecting these suggestions? Who does not know that Washington has erased even a treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments signed by an American President?

Of course, Reagan's refusal to support the new Soviet initiatives evoked condemnation everywhere, the United States included, especially as at the very same time the U.S. government is foisting on Congress a truly monstrous military budget that envisages not a reduction but, on the contrary, a sharp increase in all types of armaments, nuclear arms included. What about, for instance, the American administration's decision to manufacture another 17,000 nuclear warheads:

"This budget," the prominent American figure Fulbright stated the other day in an appearance before a House Committee, "will impoverish the United States at the least, unless it leads the country into outright war. Reagan's budget, together with the propaganda he is serving up to the public and to Congress, creates the impression that he is shifting the center of gravity of our policy from the concept of deterence to the desire to venture and win a nuclear war."

Fortunately, as H. Nannen, the influential publisher of the well-known West German STERN magazine, put it recently, "not all Americans are called Reagan." "Reagan's popularity curve is falling faster than those of his predessors in the presidency," H. Nannan writes.

According to the latest public opinion poll published by AP, an American agency, only 43 percent of Americans are satisfied with Reagan's policy. That is 20 percent fewer than in August of last year.

The struggle against the arms race is mounting with every passing day in the United States. According to the American Foreign Policy Association, which carried out a public opinion poll in 50 states, only 17 percent of Americans approve the 5-year "rearm America" program formulated by the administration, and 70 percent of those polled advocated the reduction of military spending.

Meanwhile routine congressional elections are coming up this fall in the United States; senators and representatives cannot help considering the mood of the voters, among whom the new Soviet initiatives, which open up a real way of ending the lethally dangerous arms race, are meeting with growing approval.

This is why new winds have begun to blow in the U.S. Congress. This week the idea announced by L.I. Brezhnev of a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear armaments has been the number one topic in both the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives. Prominent figures in both chambers have submitted a whole series of draft resolutions on freezing nuclear weapons -- some are dictated by sincere concern for ending the arms race, others, as is customary there, seek by creating a semblance of such concern to deflect the rapidly mounting wave of antiwar struggle in the United States and to continue the arms race.

That is the aim pursued, for instance, by the group of senators headed by "hawks" such as Jackson and Warner, who have suddenly put on the grab of "doves" and submitted a resolution on "nuclear arms reduction" which, despite the outwardly attractive title, represents unconditional support for Reagan's program for strengthening, not reducing such armaments. The authors of this demagogic resolution advocate a freeze on nuclear arms in the indefinite future but make the achievement of this aim conditional on...the preliminary implementation of a new strengthening of American nuclear arms. A similar draft was swiftly prepared in the House of Representatives.

Washington did not even think it necessary to conceal that these hypocritical initiatives were put forward in the interests of the White House. "The Reagan administration," observer B. Gwertzman wrote in the New York TIMES 30 March, "in an attempt to neutralize the pressure in support of the demands for a freeze on nuclear armaments, has decided to support such a freeze, but only after (!) the United States overcomes what the administration regards as Russian superiority."

It was as though it was all prearranged: First Senators Jackson and Warner and representative Carney "showed their initiative," then President Reagan himself supported it during his 1 April press conference. "We cannot allow ourselves to repeat our former mistakes and rush into a process of arms control," he declared.

Commenting on the president's speech, ABC-TV's White House correspondent openly explained what was really behind this latest propaganda "show": Reagan's press conference, he said, gave the President the opportunity to "ride the wave of the movement for a freeze before it overwhelms him."

Washington's approach to the problems of international security as set out in the U.S. President's speech in no way reassured public opinion in West Europe, as the White House was hoping. Reagan's press conference, London's FINANCIAL TIMES notes, leaves the question open whether it was merely "an attempt to regain the ground that the President is losing in the struggle with opponents of his course." France's L'HUMANITE points to the falseness of the claims of USSR "superiority" in nuclear arms, emphasizing that the head of the White House "is continuing to use these claims to seek methods of disrupting in the U.S. favor the prevailing balance of forces."

Although Reagan, as the New York TIMES put it when commenting on his press conference, "bent over backward in an attempt to rectify the impression that he is not interested in arms control but only in building up American military might," sober-minded American figures have already seen through this trick. It is reported from Washington that supporters of an immediate moratorium and of the immediate start of the talks with the USSR are now sending telegrams to Congress protesting at this deception of public opinion. But all the indications are that the U.S. administration intends to continue implementing its dangerous plans under cover of bogus arguments that the faster war preparations that it is carrying out are merely a necessary precondition for a future disarmament agreement with the USSR.

As recently as 28 March the American agencies AP and UPI made public the main provisions of the U.S. Government's report to Congress on military spending in 1983. This establishes the "need" for the "deployment and use (!) in Europe" of neutron weapons, the buildup of "chemical warfare potential," the deployment of new ICBM's and submarine-launched missiles, the construction of new nuclear bombers and medium-range nuclear weapons, and so forth -- in all, it envisages implementing 44 major programs for new types of weapons of mass destruction:

And is all this merely preparation for disarmament talks? even the most disinformed Americans can scarcely swallow that monstrous lie.

Urgent Task of Fighters for Peace

The facts show that in the United States, as throughout the world, there is mounting alarm and an increasing desire to struggle against the intensifying arms race is awakening. The well-known American political observer James Reston likens the expanding actions of the opponents of war to "peals of thunder before the storm." "The storm will erupt", he warns.

Yes, the peals of thunder are becoming increasingly strong. The demonstrations by opponents of the arms race are becoming increasingly massive. Increasingly broad strata of the peoples are rising in struggle against the nuclear madness. The participants in this struggle include many new people who even yesterday held aloof from politics and took no interest in it. They do not yet have any experience of the struggle. Many of them are still under the influence of the fierce anti-Soviet propaganda that has gone for decades. But the grim truth of our time is now getting through to them: We must hurry up with antiwar action before it is too late; the disputes that divide people on many issues that seem important to them must be set aside; nothing now is more important than saving life on Earth, over which hangs a lethal threat from those who claim, with criminal flippancy: "better dead than Red."

Losing not a minute in swinging into action, we must double, treble, decuple the joint efforts of all people of good will to bar the way of the instigators of another war. As the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace plenum stressed the other day, the struggle of the forces of reason and peace against the forces of imperialist madness and war is entering an important and maybe decisive phase.

"We cannot slacken this struggle even for a single day," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Tashkent, "and we will wage it until such time as the danger has been staved off and lasting peace has been secured."

The forces of the opponents of war are numberless. There are millions and millions of them. And the more rapidly and completely we convey to them the truth about the peace-loving policy of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, equip them with knowledge of the new Soviet peace initiatives and help them to rally more closely by sweeping aside anti-Soviet myths and prejudices, the more successful their struggle for the cause of peace will be.

Arms Drive 'Under Fire'

LD051506 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 5 Apr 82

["Reagan Under Fire of Criticism" -- TASS headline, by TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS -- The ever growing number of Americans refuse to believe the allegations of the Reagan administration about the "threat" from the Soviet Union and the United States' alleged lagging behind the USSR. Former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke, who had been dealing over many years in the U.S. administration with armaments problem, said in an interview to the ABC television company on Sunday that there exists a rough balance of nuclear forces between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Another expert, former high official of the U.S. State Department Marshall Shulman, in an interview to the magazine NEWSWEEK refuted the statement of official Washington that the United States lags behind the USSR in the nuclear sphere. The opinion of these figures is highly characteristic for the reason that quite recently those persons were largely determining Washington's military policy.

Reagan is accused of insincerity even by Senator Moynihan, (New York State, Democrat) who is far from sympathizing the Soviet Union. According to Senator Moynihan, the President's assertions that the United States is weaker than its "adversary" are not in keeping with reality.

What is the aim of official Washington in stirring up the fears that it invents? Its aim is to justify the speed up nuclear arming so as to disrupt the existing rough balance of forces between the East and the West and to achieve the advantage over the Soviet Union. This is a very dangerous striving and millions of people in the United States come to realize that this policy invariably leads to nuclear confrontation.

It is precisely the awareness of the risk of nuclear war that prompts those American citizens who now declare for the freezing of nuclear potentials, for genuine disarmament. According to the poll that was held recently by the company Yankelowich, Skelly and White, 70 percent of the Americans declared in support of an early freezing of nuclear armaments. The movement of protest against nuclear armaments is spreading wider also in countries of Western Europe. The public demands the limitation and liquidation of nuclear weapons on the European land.

The decision recently adopted by the Soviet leadership to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR and other Soviet peace initiatives meet the aspirations of European peoples. These initiatives confirm the Soviet Union's striving to decide all questions at a conference table on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security. They also attest to the good will of the Soviet side, show that the USSR is not pressing for any advantages. It is striving for security for all peoples on all continents, above all in Europe.

KOBYSH SEES GROWING U.S. ANTIWAR SENTIMENT

PM060933 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "An Observer's Opinion": "Enlightenment Is Inevitable: More and More Americans Agree with J. Reston that the President Is Leading the Country to Disaster Both at Home and Abroad"]

[Text] Cincinnati, Ohio, United States -- After doing the rounds of official Washington and New York departments, here in Cincinnati, which represents to some extent the "heartlands" of America, you can pick up quite different, sometimes unexpected impressions.

The annual conference of the International Studies Association which has just ended here provided food for thought going far beyond the debates, in which the flower of the American intellectual elite took part as well as representatives of political and academic circles from other countries. From this city, located in the very southwest corner of the state of Ohio, it proved easier to see certain new processes which have taken hold of the country. These processes have not yet taken on distinct features or become a decisive trend, but they exist and are already having some influence on American life.

James Reston, the U.S. newspaper oracle, describes this new phenomenon thus: "At the beginning of the winter the protest movement against the nuclear arms race shook the streets of Western Europe.

Now we are beginning to hear dull echoes of that same thunder -- the herald of the storm -- here in the United States.

The storm is definitely approaching. Yes, people here are still deceived by the total, massive anti-Soviet, anticommunist propaganda, which never lets up for a moment, and they are overcome by artificial fears and nonexistent chimeras. But many of them are evidently beginning to see the light. Frankly, this is not because they have finally gained access to the truth about the policy of the USSR and the other socialist states and about what is really happening in the world. That truth is still being thoroughly, jealously concealed from them. Enlightenment comes with the understanding of what the nuclear threat means and what could be the consequences for America of the purely militarist course of confrontation which is being pursued by the present Washington administration. Let us turn to Reston again:" ...opposition to Reagan's military and economic policy is gradually spreading from the churches and universities to the press, and now to demonstrations in the cities.... Apart from the nuclear problem itself, there is also a growing sense that Reagan is leading the country to disaster both at home and abroad..."

Here are some facts to confirm this new American reality. In California more than half a million people signed an appeal to the local legislative assembly calling for the election campaign in connection with the mid-term elections to the U.S. Congress due in November and the reelection of governors in a number of states to be focused on the question of a gradual freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union. The same resolution, put forward, as is known, by Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield and having wide support in the American Congress, is supported by 155 of the 185 local authorities in Vermont. It is gaining more and more supporters in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Washington and many others.

Various organizations, societies and associations are joining in this campaign. The greatest activeness is displayed by such organizations as the movement Physicians for Social Responsibility and the Council for a Liveable World. The latter is headed by outstanding American scientists with a worldwide reputation, including G. Kistiakowsky, former scientific adviser to the U.S. President. Those involved in work to collect signatures for the above appeal include -- apart from such well-known supporters of the policy of detente as G. Kennan, A. Harriman and W. Fulbright -- former defense secretary Clifford and even former CIA director Colby. American women of the most diverse political views, united in the International Women's League of Fighters for Peace and Freedom, have in their turn begun to collect signatures for an appeal to "half the arms race." They are united both by their lack of confidence in tomorrow and by fear, which is intensified by the special circumstances of American life today.

The United States is floundering in a profound economic crisis. The government's monstrous military spending looks increasingly absurd and pernicious in these conditions. Dissatisfaction is growing, now embracing not only working America and the opposition Democratic Party, but also the ruling Republican Party. Summing up the results of a public opinion poll conducted in that major center of American capitalism, Wall Street, NBC, the leading television company, recently noted the "erosion of support from business circles, which were formerly clearly sympathetic toward Reagan's economic programs." Asked what is the best way of reducing the budget deficit, 68 percent of those polled noted the need to limit military spending. So it is quite logical that the constructive new initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev are meeting with increasing understanding and concrete commitment here.

Let us repeat that the significance of the increasingly evident changes in the American public's mood should not be exaggerated: The U.S. authorities have begun to spin the flywheel of the arms race and it will not be easy for them to depart from the course now set. But it will be increasingly difficult to follow that course too. This is clearly evident if you look at American realities from within, from the American "heartlands."

SHUSHTOV ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD060844 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 6 Apr, TASS -- A regular session of the Special Committee for the World Disarmament Conference has opened in the U.N. headquarters. The idea for holding the conference, advanced by the Soviet Union, has won extensive international support. The U.N. General Assembly has spoken more than once in favour of convening this forum, pointing out that the world disarmament conference could give all the states without exception an opportunity to make their contribution towards the achievement of an historic goal, the ending of the arms race.

The latest, 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly again stressed in a resolution on this issue that the world conference, properly prepared and convened at a proper time, could facilitate the success of disarmament talks.

The peace initiatives formulated by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, gave a fresh impetus to active debates on these problems.

Welcoming the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed the confidence that Leonid Brezhnev's statement of the decision of the Soviet leadership to unilaterally impose a moratorium on the part of the USSR was a major contribution towards the solution of the serious problems related to the concentration of medium-range nuclear weapons on the European Continent.

The fact that the convocation of the world disarmament forum is an urgent issue and is borne out, too, by the mass-scale movement for curbing the arms race in Western Europe and the United States, which became a reaction to the reckless course of the current U.S. administration.

Addressing the session of the Special Committee for the World Disarmament Conference, Soviet delegate V.V. Shushtov said that, in the view of the Soviet Union, the convocation of a broad-based international forum would become a major step towards rallying the efforts of all countries to resolve the key problem of our time, the limitation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament.

The World Disarmament Conference could work out effective approaches to the implementation of practical disarmament. The Soviet Union sees the particular value and usefulness of that forum in that the conference could produce not merely recommendations but specific decisions which would be binding for states. The second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, due to take place in June-July this year, should become a major landmark on the road to convening the World Disarmament Conference, the Soviet delegate stressed.

KOZYAKOV LOOKS AT WEAPONS SITUATION IN EUROPE

LD060432 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Letters coming in from listeners in the United States indicate that many Americans taking part in the movement to freeze nuclear weapons want to know just what the Soviet Union proposes concerning the issue. So we're beginning a series of talks by our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov about the concrete Soviet proposals made on nuclear disarmament and for the prevention of a nuclear holocaust. The first in the series deals with nuclear weapons in Europe and what to do with them. Here is what the news analyst writes:

The situation in Europe is now causing, frankly speaking, a particularly deep anxiety. There are many reasons for that: A huge amount of deadly bombs and shells have been stockpiled on the continent, there are more than 7,000 United States nuclear charges, and by the end of 1983 the United States plans to deploy another 572 nuclear missiles.

Let's add to this the fact that the United States President and members of his cabinet are openly speaking of the possibility and even expediency of using United States nuclear weapons on the European Continent and of waging a limited nuclear war.

Of course, all this has created a highly alarming situation not only for the Europeans but also for Americans and indeed for all peoples on Earth, for if a nuclear conflict broke out in Europe, it would inevitably spread to America and other continents. If one bears all this in mind, the Soviet Union's proposals on nuclear disarmament in Europe acquire particular significance.

Now, what concretely does the Soviet Government propose? It urges that Europe be completely rid of nuclear armaments. That is, that there should be absolutely no nuclear weapons whether medium-range or tactical. Of course, if the United States and other NATO countries accepted the Soviet proposal, then a genuine zero option would be possible concerning nuclear armaments in Europe. But since the United States and NATO are clearly not ready even to examine this proposal, the Soviet Union has introduced at the Soviet-United States talks in Geneva a draft agreement on a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe and adjacent waters.

Currently both sides, that is the USSR and NATO, each have in the area about 1,000 units of such armaments. The Soviet Union proposes reductions that would leave each side 600 units by the end of 1985, and no more than 300 units by the end of 1990. This Soviet proposal is just and realistic, because it embraces and takes into account all the armaments of the class that both sides have. Let's recall in this connection that President Reagan's so-called zero option in fact has nothing in common with a genuine zero solution, for it leaves out 720 United States bombers with nuclear weapons on board and concerns only medium-range missiles, and since the United States does not have such missiles in Europe and those that France and Britain have are not taken into account, Mr Reagan's proposal in fact envisages only one thing, that's the liquidation of Soviet medium-range missiles.

The Soviet Union, if President Reagan's so-called zero option were accepted, would have to dismantle some 500 of its missiles in the country's European part while the United States, Britain and France would have all their armaments aimed at the USSR remain intact. And if the Soviet Union does not accept this United States plan, which in fact is an absurd demand that the USSR consent to unilateral disarmament, the United States will, according to the Reagan administration, additionally deploy in Western Europe another 572 nuclear missiles.

We in the Soviet Union regard as extremely dangerous such an approach by official Washington, an approach aimed at disrupting by hook or by crook the existing equilibrium of forces in Europe and gain a military advantage. Agreement can be reached only on the basis of a strict and mutual honoring by both sides of the principles of equality and equal security. It's precisely toward making such an agreement possible that the Soviet Union has proposed that each side reduce the medium-range nuclear weapons by two thirds and even more by 1990. To ensure the success of the Geneva talks, the USSR recently came out with new peace initiatives. This country unilaterally decided to freeze its medium-range nuclear armaments in the Soviet Union's European part and even reduce them somewhat this year already, if there is no new aggravation of the international situation.

The USSR hopes that this good will example will meet with response on the part of the United States, but if the Washington administration continues its obstructionist line at the talks and will implement its plans to deploy hundreds of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, this will alter the entire strategic situation. An additional military threat to the Soviet Union will be created by the United States and naturally, in that case, the Soviet Union would have to take reply measures that would put the United States and United States territory in a similar position.

In the current situation the problem of achieving agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe and hence the problem of saving the world from nuclear holocaust again depends on the United States position. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, speaking about this country's proposals on nuclear disarmament, emphasized that we here have said our word of peace and commonsense, it's now for the West to respond.

SOVIET GENERAL REBUTS CLAIMED THREAT TO U.S.

LD051438 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS -- "The present military-strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and the state of equal security do not suit the bellicose leaders of the current American administration," Lieutenant General Pavel Zhilin, correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes in the April issue of the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. In his article he rebuts the inventions of official Washington about an imaginary "Soviet military menace."

Such inventions are circulated especially widely when the ruling circles of the West try to mislead world public opinion in order to force their ever increasing military budgets through their legislative bodies.

One of the most vicious tricks in this campaign, General Zhilin writes, was the publication by the Pentagon of a booklet entitled "Soviet military might." This booklet which was given massive publicity by American mass media was clearly designed to scare the public and the mass of the people in West European countries with allegations about Soviet military potential, to make them belive the blatant lies about the expansionism of Soviet foreign policy and to convince them of the need to further increase the military might of the USA and NATO.

The book "Whence the Threat to Peace," issued recently by the publishing house of the Defence Ministry of the USSR, is described by General Zhilin as "an authoritative Soviet reply" to the American fabrication.

The data cited in this book reflect the present strategic balance of forces between the USA and the USSR, between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Thus in the numerical strength of their armed forces, the ratio between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty is 1.03:1, in strategic nuclear means -- 1:1.07, in medium-range nuclear means in Europe -- 1.01:1 and in warships -- 1.2:1.

The objective of the programme for massive arms build-up, announced by the U.S. President in October, 1981, General Zhilin writes, is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, to change the military-strategic balance in favour of the United States.

"An unbiased assessment of actual facts shows that the threat to peace does exist, but it comes from the imperialist circles of the USA, and not the Soviet Union," General Zhilin concludes.

TASS DENOUNCES SALT TREATY VIOLATION CHARGE

LD051840 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 5 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper the Washington POST alleges, citing administration sources, that the Soviet Union is violating the SALT II treaty.

The object of this allegation, which, according to the same Washington POST, Reagan's advisers are calling on the press to amplify by shouting it from the housetops, is clearly to mislead the public both in the USA and other Western countries.

Now that the Soviet Union has renewed its call to the United States not to erect artificial barriers to SALT and to embark on the talks in the near future, and a powerful wave of anti-war movement is sweeping both America and Western Europe, U.S. administration officials are trying to come up with justifications for the position of the United States that has disputed ratification of the SALT II treaty and its entry into force. Instead of responding to the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union, the White House begins engaging in unseemly speculations.

The technique is not new. Each time the USA is considering an action designed to destabilise the military-political situation in the world or the Reagan administration prepared to renege on a particular arms limitation agreement which is still in force, it usually embarks on such provocative steps.

The new propaganda hue and cry over the Soviet Union's alleged violations of provisions of the SALT II treaty testifies to the fact that the Reagan administration is not prepared to engage in talks with the USSR on the question of limiting and reducing strategic armaments. Some of the statements from U.S. administration officials alleging a U.S. desire to work for substantial nuclear armaments cuts are nothing but a reluctant reply to the anti-war sentiment in Western Europe and in the United States proper. By a resort to such statements and fabrications, the White House appears to be trying to divert the public's attention from the Soviet proposals which call for substantive answers rather than purely formal and non-binding excuses.

The obstructionist posture adopted by the Reagan administration with respect to the SALT negotiations has generated a negative reaction even in the United States, although the White House is trying hard to present Reagan's statement at his last press conference as nothing short of a genuine step towards strengthening peace.

Sober-minded political analysts in the United States point out in the press that the latest statement by Reagan on SALT is designed to disinform the public. The report in the Washington POST serves the same end.

USSR PROTESTS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'SLANDER'

LD051422 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr TASS -- Follows the text of a note sent by the USSR Government of the United States:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics finds it necessary to state the following to the Government of the United States of America.

For a certain period of time a slanderous campaign is being conducted in the United States with the participation of government bodies with the aim of imputing to the USSR complicity in the supposed use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. In an attempt to pass deceit for truth, to cast aspersions on the consistent peaceloving course of the Soviet Union and poison still more the international atmosphere, the Department of State of the United States recently published a "report" consisting of a collection of inventions capable of convincing one only of the fact that the American administration has no evidence whatsoever and cannot have any for that matter to support its charges.

The Soviet Union undeviatingly honours its international commitments. Being true to the 1925 Geneva Protocol the USSR has never resorted to the use of chemical weapons anywhere itself and neither has it handed over such weapons to other countries. It is the Soviet Union that has called and continues to call on the United States and other countries to reach agreement on banning the development and production of toxic substances and on destroying stockpiles of them under effective control.

With the help of inventions about the use of chemical weapons of Soviet make in Laos and Kampuchea the United States would like to cover up the traces of the terrible crimes that were committed by it against the peoples of Indo-China in the period of military intervention in that region. But the peoples remember this, they remember the hundreds of thousands of people who suffered from the toxic substances that were extensively used by American troops in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, they remember the irreparable damage inflicted by these substances to people, the economy and the natural environment. All this is an irrefutable fact.

It is also a fact that the bands of interventionists in Afghanistan are trying to use chemical weapons of American make. There is material evidence to prove this and it is known.

It is also obvious that the purpose of Washington's propaganda show is to try to divert attention from the plans of the large-scale production of new types of lethal chemical substances, that is preparations for war with the use of these barbarous means of mass annihilation, announced by the American administration.

The United States also needed all this slander to conceal its reluctance to conduct talks on the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting the development and production of chemical weapons and the destruction of stockpiles of them, this being pressingly demanded by the United Nations organisation and the world public. More than that, the government of the United States is working to undermine the existing accords in the field of arms limitation and blocking the attainment of new vitally important agreements.

The people in Washington must clearly realise the entire gravity of the responsibility that they are thus assuming.

The Government of the USSR states its resolute protest to the Government of the United States over the slander that is being spread about the Soviet Union. Such behaviour is unacceptable and impermissible in relations between states.

YAKUSHKIN VIEWS U.S. CHEMICAL REARMAMENT

PM051429 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by D. Yakushkin under the rubric "Exposes": "Murderous: 'Made in the USA'."

[Text] Psychologists know that a person will recall a long-forgotten detail, for example, a face seen in the subway many years before, if the relevant memory centers in his brain are stimulated.

Michael Townley's memory is working -- the same Townley, that is, who organized the murder of the Allende government's foreign minister Orlando Letelier in Washington in fall 1976. An American by birth, by occupation and faith an agent of the Chilean secret service, DINA, Townley recently wrote a special letter to the FBI director "recalling" how he had secretely transported some Sarin -- a very powerful nerve gas -- from Santiago to Washington. Townley had planned to use the Sarin for his own purposes and Townley's purposes could only have been political killings. Apparently, Townley's fellow murderers -- Cuban counter-revolutionaries -- were very keen to get Sarin, which the Chilean junta had started producing for use in the event of a military conflict with neighboring countries, from him. There were the most extensive plans for the toxic agent....

It is no accident that Townley has remembered the Sarin now, a little over 5 years later. Indeed it is effective the "memory jogger" -- the new type of psychosis which is gripping Washington. This time it is associated with the production, only on an even greater scale, of Sarin again and other toxic chemicals which Townley never dreamed of. Americans' relevant brain centers are continually "stimulated" on the subject by the President, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense in their speeches. But the faithful servant of the Chilean junta was flattered, of course, by the mention of him and his stock of chemical death, albeit incomparable with U.S. stocks....

U.S. Army dumps contain 3 million artillery shells, aerial bombs, mines and containers of all kinds stuffed with all types of toxic agents. One drop of the nerve mixture is enough to kill a man. It is obvious that if the entire arsenal were dropped it would be a catastrophe of unprecedented dimensions.

However, 3 million were not enough for the United States. So, having lifted the moratorium imposed by his predecessor, Nixon, in 1969, on the production of new toxic agents, President Reagan announced a chemical rearmament program: the production of new types of chemical weapons, primarily binary weapons which can kill in very small concentrations and which invade the organism through the skin and the lungs. The President said that there would be a general increase in chemical weapon stocks to the figure of 5 million units. Large sums have already been appropriated, a plant is being hurriedly constructed to produce the binary weapons and around 100 scientific firms are involved in the development of new means of chemical warfare. In short, U.S. political leaders have been captivated by yet another insane sphere of the arms race -- feverish preparations for chemical warfare. The most alarming thing is that Washington appears to see improved chemical weapons and the neutron weapon as "clean" weapons. People get killed; property remains intact. In a tense situation they would only increase the possibility of a conflict. And all the better, the White House would seem to be thinking. It is apparently prepared to go to any lengths to destabilize the situation. Even equip cruise missiles -- extremely dangerous weapons as it is -- with warheads filled with toxic chemicals...

Of course, the chemical rearmament program did not come out of the blue. It was mulled over by the Carter administration, wilting under pressure from rightwing, antisocialist forces. But that kind of decision inevitable requred "justification." The vaguest justification at least. And in recent years justifications have been popping up in the form of State Department-inspired reports of alleged Soviet use of toxic chemicals. Although the reports were refuted one by one -- suffice it to recall the well-known 1980 press conference in Kabul when journalists were shown examples of chemical weapons -- American ones -- which had been taken from Dushmans and which had been used by them. The general anti-Soviet rumpus, particularly in presidential election year, over the correlation of military forces between West and East and the abstract talk, dear to the hearts of many U.S. politicians and journalists, about the United States generally lagging behind the USSR were a fantastic help.

But for some years the Americans were carrying out with the NATO countries far from abstract exercises at which they practiced using chemical weapons for offensive purposes. They did all they could to drag out the talks on banning and liquidating chemical weapons and in 1980 the U.S. side left the negotiating table altogether.

The Reagan administration's present decision is consistent with its policy, since the current administration needs the chemical rearmament program in order to shatter military equilibrium in all possible spheres. The impression is that Washington has carefully planned a military conflict scenario and is now engaged in fitting the modern military props to the scenario. The Washington political leaders' natural anticommunism gave them license to believe once that a limited nuclear war was possible. Now, all the "sovietologists" would appear to have convinced them that the "Russians" can be outstripped and intimidated ultimately.

Maybe in exactly the same way that U.S. politicians were blinded by anticommunism during the war in Vietnam, "we will smash them," "We will crush them at will and we will achieve our goal even if we have to raze Vietnam to the ground, even if we have to pepper this little country with tons of toxic chemicals," they would say....

In fact, what took place on Vietnamese territory over a number of years was basically a barbaric experiment on live human beings, on nature. The country was a test site for U.S. chemical weapons, and Vietnamese mothers are still giving birth to afflicted children and no one can say how long the tragedy will continue and how long the decisions once taken on the banks of the Potomac will continue to have an effect.

At the end of January, the New York TIMES published extracts from a report entitled "Operation Ranch Hand: The Air Force and Herbicides in Southeast Asia 1961-1971." The title of the documents reflects its content.

This report, which fell by chance into the hands of the U.S. veterans' organization, had been prepared for U.S. Air Force archives and one imagines, therefore, that the people who wrote it did not mince their words. At any rate, they were less cautious.

It says that in the sixties the United States secretly sprayed various toxic chemicals on Laos. It was done for the first time at the end of 1965 on instructions from General Westmoreland.

Nearly 7 tons of "agent blue" and approximately 80 liters of "agent pink" and "agent green" were shipped to Saigon in conditions of strictist secrecy. The document stresses that the toxic agents were carried by military transport aircraft, avoiding the posts of the international commission which, in accordance with the articles of the 1954 Geneva Convention, used to check military freight coming into South Vietnam. Labels reading "civilian freight" had been stuck on the containers carrying the toxic agents.

The paper pays special attention to the scrupulous and cool approach of the people who thought it all up and carried it out.

They knew what they were doing. The U.S. military, for example, passed off the operation as actions being carried out by South Vietnamese; they changed the marking on the aircraft and made their airmen wear civilian clothes.

And the statesmen who were parties to the crime? Those whom it names are former defense secretary R. McNamara and secretary of state D. Rusk. Both banned publication of any material relating to the operation. Even now they feign ignorance. They "do not remember" who ordered, who approved and who recommended. To listen to them you would think that the chemical weapons fell out of the sky by themselves. McNamara was brazen enough to say that many Washington figures in the sixties were active supporters of environmental conservation and therefore in no way could they have conceived or sanctioned such a thing....

Of course, this is only one of numerous documents of this kind. It is simply the latest. Who knows, there may be documents in a safe or even on a desk in some Washington government department, documents known only to a few people, documents about how preparations are being made for a new chemical war, how a "threat" is being fabricated and the peoples are being deceived. And in a few years time, just as today the U.S. administration reveals from time to time documents from the fifties elaborating plans for nuclear strikes against Soviet cities, equally sinister details may be revealed of the U.S. chemical rearament program.

And maybe the document will also feature the names of the U.S. defense secretary and secretary of state and their deputies, aides and advisers. The present ones who today hope that by that time they will have safely become retirees. And clearly they are confident that all responsibility will have been erased and the crime will be old and forgotten.

UN EXPERTS QUESTION CW REPORTS

LD042344 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Apr (TASS) -- There are no facts to substantiate allegations of Western propaganda about the use of "Soviet manufactured chemical weapons" in Afghanistan. This is the conclusion made by a group of United Nations experts who visited Pakistan last Feburary to conduct an on-the-spot investigation into reports appearing in the American press concerning alleged "use of Soviet weapons" in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

According to the Indian news agency PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL (PAI), U.N. experts visited Pakistani hospitals where patients who were claimed to be "victims" of chemical warfare were undergoing treatment. However, the expert group, comprising renowed medical specialist from Europe and the developing countries, found no trace of damage to physical or mental health of these "victims" which could be caused by chemical weapons.

PAI writes that a report prepared by the U.N. expert group pointed out that patients examined by them were indeed given to various allergic disorders caused by other reasons than chemical weapons. In this connection, PAI states, there is every ground to believe that the story with the "victims" of chemical warfare in Afghanistan is a blatant lie devised to mislead the world public opinion. Some of the specialists who were on the U.N. expert group said certain U.S. officials brought pressure to bear on them in order to win an official confirmation by them of the inventions put into circulation by the U.S. propaganda machine. The conclusions of the U.N. group of experts coincide with the findings of another group of physicians who last year looked into allegations concerning the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea. At that time, like now, specialists failed to find any facts confirming the use of chemical toxic agents. That is why, PAI stresses, certain forces are trying to prevent this document on the results of an investigation carried out by U.N. experts from becoming public, and to shelve it in order to conceal its findings from the international public.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PRESIDIUM MEETING ENDS

LD022328 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Apr, TASS — The two-day meeting of the Presidium of the Socialist International has ended here today. It discussed East-West relations, the situation in Central America and the state of the world economy, including problems of economic contacts between capitalist and developing countries.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, read out the Presidium's statement on the situation in Central America. The document stresses that low living standards of the mass of the population, numerous violations of human rights and the lack of general and stable security are characteristic of a number of countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

An atmosphere of violence and terror reigns in El Salvador and Guatemala, the statement points out. The so-called elections in El Salvador by no means removed the horrible excesses of the civil war. The document says that the national problem of El Salvador can only be resolved with the participation of all the political forces interested in the democratic development of the country, including the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The statement also voices support for the Government of Nicaragua and denounces any attempt at destabilizing the internal situation in that country or violating its sovereignty.

The Presidium of the Socialist International believes an end to any intervention in the internal affairs of any country in the region to be one of the major conditions for establishing peace and security. In this context it voices support for "the proposals made by Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo and leaders of other Latin American countries which can provide the basis for resolving the problems of peace, security and cooperation in that region."

Answering questions from journalists, Willy Brandt said that the participants in the meeting had discussed the decision of the Soviet Union to unilaterally impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and characterized this Soviet step as "rather interesting."

The Socialist International stresses the importance of continued talks between the great powers on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the need to achieve agreement between them on strategic and conventional armaments, which would help mankind avoid atomic catastrophe, Willy Brandt said.

The next meeting of the Presidium of the Socialist International will take place in Helsinki.

TASS ANALYST REVIEWS PROPOSED NATO REFORM

LD051344 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 5 Apr 82

["Dangerous Plans" — TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS — The United States is hatching plans for a reform of the North Atlantic bloc in order to turn Western Europe into its main place d'armes abroad and to draw it into its adventurist designs in Europe and beyond it. Some time ago the West German press published a report from Washington saying that plans for a NATO reform are being made there by the order of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and that these plans are to be submitted for the consideration of the allies at the forthcoming session of the NATO council which is to open in Bonn on June 10.

According to the same reports, Washington's proposals provide first of all the the recognition by the Europeans of the failure of detente and of the efforts to find a possibility for coexistence with the Soviet Union. Springing from this basic position of the Reagan administration are its other proposals concerning a revision of NATO's organisational structure and its strategic concepts. Among them are questions of increased military preparations by this bloc near the frontiers of socialist countries, France's return to the NATO military organisation and the question of merger of its nuclear forces with those of the United States and Britain. Finally it is suggested that a "NATO directorate," consisting of the United States, France, Britain and the FRG, should be established.

The purpose of the latter measure is two-fold: Firstly, to strengthen the mechanism of coordination between the United States and its principal European allies, or in other words, the mechanism for imposing on these allies decisions suitable to Washington; secondly, to bar other, smaller, NATO countries, such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark and others, from discussions and decision-making on major issues. It is these, smaller, countries that often offer resistance to Washington which disregards their national interests.

The objectives behind the American administration's plans for restructuring NATO are rather clear. Washington would like to tie its European partners more closely to its war chariot, to draw them still deeper into its policy of confrontation with the Warsaw Treaty countries and in its ventures in other regions of the world. This is evidenced by Washington's practical steps taken recently. Suffice it to recall the prepared agreement on "cooperation in the military field" between the United States and the FRG, the American-Norwegian agreement, concluded last year, on storing in Norway heavy armaments for American Marines, practical preparations for the deployment of American nuclear missiles and chemical weapons in a number of West European countries and finally the United States' striving to secure the consent of its allies to the establishment in their territories of transit bases for the Rapid Deployment Force which is intended primarily for an invasion of the oil-rich countries of the Middle East.

The adventurism and danger of these plans of Washington are obvious.

CLOSE OF UN ECONOMIC SESSION IN GENEVA REPORTED

LD031150 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Geneva, 3 Apr, TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgy Dragunov reports: The UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) ended its 37th session here on Friday. The climate in which it worked was complicated by the U.S. delegation's attempts to turn it into an arena of political confrontation with socialist countries, to slow down or undermine the process of all-European economic cooperation. The United States used the non-existent "Polish question" as a ruse for this kind of activity, seeking to divert the commission away from burning issues it was to discuss. The attempts were strongly rebuffed by the delegations of the USSR, Poland and other countries of the socialist community, which firmly pursued the line of continuing and enriching East-West dialogue.

They stressed that development of all-European cooperation met the vital interests of all countries embraced by the ECE. Their constructive approach was decisive for the course of the session, whereas the United States' efforts aimed at curtailing East-West ties failed.

West European countries, which are objectively interested in developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation with socialist countries did not support Washington's attempts to undermine the authority and role of the ECE as an intergovernmental body which has done a lot for the promotion of all-European ties. The American delegation was practically in isolation there.

There was businesslike and fruitful discussion of specific issues concerning the ECE's activity to promote economic, scientific and technological contacts. A resolution was adopted to stress the commission's important role in the development of all-European cooperation. It also took a number of decisions on concrete issues, such as energy, environmental protection, science and technology.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin said the tasks of economic cooperation in Europe could be solved successfully only in conditions of peace and security. He called the session's attention to the new major peace initiatives advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The entire course of the session showed the vitality of the ideas and spirit of the European process started in Helsinki.

REAGAN INVITATION TO BREZHNEV SEEN AS 'CHALLENGE'

NC060857 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr (AFP) -- President Ronald Reagan was conducting an exercise in domestic policy by inviting Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to the United States in June, observers said here today.

The invitation was also seen as a challenge to Mr Brezhnev, whose health would tend to rule out a long journey to the United States, when a meeting on neutral territory closer to the USSR would be more suitable.

Yesterday Soviet officials dismissed Western reports about Mr Brezhnev's worsening health, saying that he was on vacation.

But the sources also noted that perhaps progress on the diplomatic front lay behind President Reagan's invitation to the Soviet president.

Mr Brezhnev himself, opening the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress one year ago, referred to the importance of an "active dialogue on every level" and offered to meet Mr Reagan.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry said last night that official reaction to President Reagan's invitation will have to wait until Mr Brezhnev returns from vacation.

IVY LEAGUE GAMES 'PROVOCATIVE CHALLENGE TO PEACE'

PM060917 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Lazarev article under the rubric "Whence the Threat to Peace": "Dangerous 'Games'"]

[Text] New York, 27 March -- With a view to further intimidating the public with the mythical "Soviet threat" and making preparations for the U.S. military to unleash a real nuclear war, the White House has carried out a "global nuclear game" codenamed "Ivy League". Reporting this, the WALL STREET JOURNAL notes that the "game" was the biggest check of the command structure of U.S. military and civilian resources, as well as of the communications system which "can be used during a world nuclear war", to have been carried out since 1956.

The participants in "Ivy League" -- over 1,000 military personnel and civilians -- were scattered throughout the whole world. A "number of Canadian Armed Forces headquarters" were also involved in this game. "A miniature White House" was set up in one of the U.S. embassies in West Europe in order to test out the contingent option available if the vice president or the secretary of state happen to be abroad at the time of a nuclear conflict. White House and State Department staff and others played the "roles" of president, vice president and other leading administration figures.

It is noteworthy that the role of "villain" in the White House provocative intrigue was assigned to the Soviet Union. At one moment it was "delivering a nuclear missile attack on the United States"; the next it was "using chemical weapons" and "attacking an American warship in the Atlantic" or "destroying an American artificial satellite". At the same time, according to the "Ivy League" scenario, the U.S. "intellectual elite", headed by the President, are national heroes who, as they perish, try to save the country and the world from nuclear destruction.

This "upside down" rearrangement of things was staged with the obvious aim of justifying the United States' own intensive preparations for nuclear aggression and its feverish buildup of "first strike" nuclear missiles. At a time when increasingly broad sections of the world public are resolutely supporting the new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race, the Washington "games" can only be seen as a crude and provocative challenge to peace.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON SECRET INFORMATION VIEWED

LD040824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 3 Apr (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is increasing the pressure for secrecy in government, thus clearing the ground for an activization of the policy of confrontation on the international arena and an even harder tightening of the screws inside the country. This is the view taken here of the presidential decree signed by Reagan which sets out new rules for secrecy concerning government information in the area of U.S. national security.

The decree is a peculiar epilogue to many years of lobbying by U.S. reactionary circles which have long urged a severe clampdown on any diversity of thought which hampers their manipulation of public opinion and their grip over the American people. Such demands became particularly vocal in the mid-seventies after the publicized exposure of unlawful activities of the U.S. special services, which often resorted to forgery, fraud, terrorist and subversive acts abroad, the organizing of coups and the elimination of progressive activists inconvenient to Washington.

The results of the investigation into the activities of the CIA and other special services demonstrated to the public that the U.S. ruling circles are crudely suppressing the basic rights and freedoms of American citizens, and are persecuting progressive public and political activists; they are organizing total surveillance over Americans. These exposures convinced Americans of the hypocrisy of the authorities, who speak loudly of "democracy" and "freedom" in the United States.

The new presidential decree aims at concealing the unseemly actions of the government behind a soundproof wall of secrecy, and thus giving it wide possibilities of subjecting the population to propaganda in the spirit of chauvinism and militarism.

The document openly stated that its main aim is "to secure a blackout in sensitive information concerning national defense and U.S. foreign policy". This last point is of such an all-embracing nature that it can be made to cover any material which the authorities might wish to withhold from the public. In addition, the president and 7,000 officials invested with special powers will be able to lable as secret any other categories of information as they personally see fit.

The publicizing of secret information, even for the purposes of preventing unlawful action, will make those responsible liable to prosecution.

Observers note that the presidential decree is only a first step by the U.S. ruling clique toward turning the screw in the country. Congress is looking at several bills envisaging further curtailment of "freedoms" in the United States, and in particular the freedom of speech and association.

U.S. ACTIONS AT UNITED NATIONS CRITICIZED

LD060920 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2247 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr (TASS) -- The United States' veto of the UN Security Council's draft resolutions condemning Israel, demonstrate more clearly than any words the imperialist ambitions of Washington and its aspirations to the role of "world policeman," writes Sergey Vishnevskiy today in PRAVDA.

The draft resolution submitted by Jordan, condemned Israel's violation of the rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip. In particular, the resolution condemned aggressors' removal of the mayors elected by the Palestinian population. The resolution contained a demand for Israel to stop repressive measures against the Arabs. An overwhelming majority of Security Council members supported the adoption of the resolution, emphasizes Vishnevskiy. Who said "no"? The very same power which more than anyone advertises its "concern" for human rights.

The resolution submitted by Panama and Guyana was drafted out of a concern over the fate of peace in Central America, says the commentary. This resolution called on all UN members to refrain from direct, indirect, open or covert application of force against any country in Central America or the Caribbean Basin, and also to observe such principles of the UN Charter as the refusal to interfere in the internal affairs of states, as well as the right of peoples to self-determination. The document contained no direct accusations aimed at the United States. Twelve out of 15 Security Council members voted for the resolution, and only the U.S. delegation opposed... the generally accepted, fundamental principles of the UN Charter. The United States behaved according to the saying: A guilty man will betray himself in the end.

POLOVCHAK BOY BEING 'UNLAWFULLY DETAINED'

LD050234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (TASS) -- With the knowledge and approval of the highest U.S. authorities, 14-year old Vladimir Polovchak is still being unlawfully detained. He is the son of a Soviet family which, after a short stay in the United States, returned last year to the motherland. This arbitrariness is taking place despite the fact that the Illinois court of appeals refused a few days ago to review its decision of December last year to the effect that the Soviet family must be reunited and the child returned to his parents. Ukrainian nationalists entrenched in Chicago, where Vladimir is at present, are stubbornly hindering his departure for the Soviet Union and are determined to attain satisfaction for their solicitations in the Illinois high court.

The federal authorities are playing an extremely unseemingly role in all this fuss. In the middle of 1980, when Polovchak was abducted by the nationalists, the Chicago immigration department, having coordinated its activities with the State Department in Washington, gave him "political asylum," even though a child of his age does not even know what that is.

Lately the U.S. Justice Department has been placing obstacles in the way of Vladimir's return to his homeland. All of this is being done contrary to U.S. law and the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, in particular the clause on reunification of families, and for the umpteenth time shows the true face of the U.S. "champions of human rights" and "fighters against international terrorism."

The artificial barriers that are being erected by the U.S. authorities to prevent the reunification of a Soviet family were sharply criticized by H. Grossman, representative of the U.S. Civil Liberties Union, who is defending the interests of the Polovchaks in court. The decision of the court of appeals, he said, was sensible and wise. All political interference in this "case" must immediately cease.

RPP HITS U.S.-TAIWAN ARMS SALES, IMMIGRATION

Glebov Commentary

OW030929 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Fellow listeners, all of you probably already know that recently the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing protesting another move by Washington toward Taiwan. The move refers to the American authorities' decision to allow 20,000 Taiwan residents to immigrate to the United States every fiscal year. According to the current U.S. immigration and nationality law, such great numbers of immigrant visas can only be granted to citizens of an independent country that is officially recognized by Washington. Taking this law as the basis of its protest, the Chinese Foreign Ministry says that such a decision by the United States cannot be allowed because it tries to create two Chinas.

In this connection, our station observer Glebov comments:

It is very strange that Beijing's protest is worded in a stately manner but tries to cover up the essence of the matter. According to the charges of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the U.S. authorities are trying to create two Chinas. How mild the wording of the Chinese charges is! The situation of two Chinas has long existed both in reality and in legality. How can the Chinese side charge the Americans with trying to create two Chinas?

April of this year marks the third anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act adopted by the U.S. Congress. The act regards Taiwan as a completely independent country protected by the United States. It stipulates that any threat to Taiwan's security and its social and economic system will be regarded as a direct life and death threat to the United States; this requires Washington to take all necessary measures, including military measures, to eliminate that threat.

Any charge that the United States is trying to create two Chinas is nothing but a scheme designed to confuse the general public. As for the U.S. imperialists, they regard such charges as a repetition of previous protests. As a matter of fact, all U.S. activities to create two Chinas, including American military aid to Taiwan, have been based on the Taiwan Relations Act which is an American law. Washington knows how much Beijing's protests are worth. The authorities in Washington know that Zhongnanhai's often radical statements on relations between the United States and Taiwan are designed to give the Chinese people and world opinion an impression that the Beijing leaders are opposed to America's (?betrayal). In essence, both Washington and Beijing want to save face.

Fellow listeners, you probably remember that toward the end of last year, Beijing indignantly demanded that the United States immediately stop its arms sales to Taiwan. Li Xiannian issued a warning last December that the Beijing leadership may resign but will never tolerate Washington's and Reagan's policies. What is the outcome? Nothing has been changed. [Words indistinct] The Chinese leaders secretly agreed to hold talks with the United States on the latter's arms sales to Taiwan. Is this not tantamount to agreeing with the United States' irregular and long-term aid to Taiwan?

Fellow listeners, Beijing has issued countless serious warnings. What should Washington's reaction be? Recently, a top Chinese leader stated that the Chinese Government will not tolerate continuous U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. What was Washington's reply? A report just released by AFP says that although Beijing issues protests, Washington is not prepared to give up its established policy. What do the Chinese leaders expect? A proverb will answer this question; it says: You reap what you sow.

Two Chinas Policy

OW041816 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Shurygin commentary: "The Taiwan Issue"]

[Text] The assent of the two Chinas policy is to regard China's island of Taiwan where the Kuomintang elements are entrenched as an independent country in addition to the People's Republic of China. But Taiwan is truly an inalienable part of China. Pushing the two Chinas policy is a distinguishing feature of the United States and other imperialist powers. While the relations between China and the United States were being normalized, some U.S.-Taiwan ties were severed in form. However, Washington has actually been supporting the Kuomintang elements in every possible way. The volume of U.S.-Taiwan trade is tantamount to more than 200 percent that of U.S.-China trade. Washington has supplied Taipei with large numbers of the latest weapons and military equipment.

The Beijing leaders, sparing no efforts to be in the good graces of U.S. imperialism, have pushed a capitulationist policy on the Taiwan issue. This policy can only encourage the United States to regard the two Chinas situation as positive and incorporate it into its own policy. Beijing has repeatedly made major concessions to Washington on the Taiwan issue, including the withdrawal of its army out of the provinces on the Taiwan Straits; the commitment, in essence if not in form, of non-use of force against the Kuomintang elements on Taiwan; and consent to maintain the capitalist system in Taiwan once it returns to China.

The Reagan administration, understanding that Beijing wants to maintain ties with the United States at any cost, has gone even farther to establish the two Chinas situation. It has decided to reiterate that all U.S. commitments in the military field are good, supply Taiwan with more than U.S. military equipment and continue to produce war planes in Taiwan in accordance with U.S. letters of patent. Not long ago the U.S. Congress approved an amendment to the U.S. Immigration Act regarding Taiwan as an independent country. The Chinese leaders had to lodge a protest, but what they did was nothing but strike a pose. After keeping mum over a long period of time, the Chinese press again mentioned the superpower on the other side of the ocean. The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a note asking the United States to revise its policy on the Taiwan issue.

Obviously, Beijing lodged the protest only to save face. Beijing's principle on the Taiwan issue is actually false. Beijing is continuing to develop its relations with the United States and support Washington's adventurist policy in nearly all fields. Chinese leaders regard Taiwan as merely a trump card in their mutual relations with the U.S. authorities, and considers its collusion with U.S. imperialism more important than the Chinese people's inalienable national rights.

The Indonesia OBSERVER, a newspaper in Jakarta, calls Beijing's policy double-dealing. It says: Beijing clamors about U.S.-Taiwan relations and protests against them. However, Beijing is also sparing no efforts to expand its trade and economic cooperation with the United States.

The true principle of being a friend of the Chinese people -- one who recognizes their legitimate rights -- is precisely contrary to the false principle of Beijing on the Taiwan issue. In his speech made in Tashkent a few days ago, Soviet leader Brezhnev very positively stated: We have never supported the concept of two Chinas in any form. We recognized in the past and still recognize the PRC's sovereignty over Taiwan. It goes without saying that the Soviet Union's resolute support for China on the Taiwan issue has played a major role in the struggle against imperialism's two Chinas policy. When Chiang Kai-shek's delegates unjustly occupied China's seat at the United Nations, it was the Soviet Union that resolutely demanded they be expelled and that the Chinese people's legitimate rights in the United Nations be restored. The Soviet Union has repeatedly made formal statements regarding Taiwan as an inalianable part of China. In his speech in Tashkent, Comrade Brezhnev reaffirmed the consistent and principled nature of the Soviet Union's stand.

PRC REACTION TO BREZHNEV PEACE INITIATIVE VIEWED

Chinese Leaders 'Displeased'

OW050055 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Fellow listeners, Europe and other parts of the world have responded with great interest to the new initiatives on strengthening peace and security in Europe that were formulated by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions.

The new initiatives propose a unilateral Soviet moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR, a quantitative and qualitative freeze on Soviet arms deployed in that region and a halt to replacing the Soviet Union's old missiles with new ones. This moratorium would be effective pending an agreement with the United States on a reduction of medium-range missiles intended for Europe on the basis of equality and similar security. It will be retracted, however, if the United States should ignore the European people's long-cherished wishes for peace and begin practical preparations to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet initiatives to unilaterally reduce a certain quantity of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe and in the European part of the USSR can only be realized when there are no new and drastic changes in the international situation.

In this connection, our station observer Glebov writes:

The new initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union have been highly evaluated and praised by the European general public. The MORNING STAR, organ of the British Communist Party, pointed out: The new initiatives indicate the Soviet Union's sincere desire for peace and its firm determination to work for the elimination of a military threat to Europe.

In the world today, there are forces that want to make the confrontation worse and to torpedo all the positive achievements made in Europe in recent years. Working hand in glove with the United States, Beijing has been doing its best to aggravate the situation in Europe. The Chinese leaders have been and are still enthusiastic in calling for the further expansion of the military strength of the aggressive NATO bloc and its nuclear missile arsenal. Beijing's propaganda machine has gone all out to attack the Soviet Union's new initiatives charging that the Soviet Union wants to slacken the European people's vigilance so that it can proceed at full steam to prepare for a military invasion of Western Europe. However the Soviet Union is willing to unilaterally reduce its nuclear missiles. Is this fact identical to the assertion that the Soviet Union is ready to launch schemes of aggression?

According to Beijing's propaganda, the Chinese leaders are displeased with the Soviet Union for its decision to unilaterally reduce its armament. They charged that even if its new initiatives are carried out the Soviet Union will still maintain its powerful nuclear arsenals. This is an open challenge. The point at issue can be clearly understood if you can recall that the leaders in Beijing have given their full support to the so-called zero option proposal set forth by Ronald Reagan. According to Reagan's proposal, the Soviet Union should remove all of its medium-range nuclear missiles deployed against the nuclear means of the United States and its European allies. At the same time, Washington only agrees to stop deployment of new unmanufactured nuclear missiles in NATO countries.

It is not necessary to explain why the proposal put forward by Washington and supported by Beijing is not acceptable to the Soviet Union.

The illusion that the Soviets would unilaterally disarm themselves in view of the joint military strength of the imperialists has been cherished by the reactionaries for more than 60 years. This illusion started right after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Their hope will be in vain. As for the Soviet states, such disarmament means their surrender to the imperialists, a betrayal to the socialist cause of the Soviet Union and other countries. It is no surprise that the rulers in Beijing should have fallen into such an unpractical illusion that the Soviet Union will sell out the security and interests of itself, its friends and allies. This is because the Chinese leaders have long embarked on the road of shamelessly betraying the socialist principles. That is why they have done all that is possible to help the imperialists attain a military superiority over the countries in the big socialist family.

Negative Response

OW030055 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Mulatov commentary: "The Beijing Leadership's Response to a New Soviet Proposal"]

[Text] Beijing personages and Chinese propaganda media are continuing to pursue a line that complicates the question of mutual understanding between China and the Soviet Union. This is borne out by their response to Soviet leader Comrade Brezhnev's remarks on the CPSU and the Soviet state's policy toward China made in his recent speech in Tashkent. Station observer Mulatov writes in this connection:

The comments by Chinese personages and propaganda media on the Soviet side's stand on issues in Soviet-Chinese relations show their negative response to Comrade Brezhnev's proposal for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. For example, they allege that the Soviet Union has the intention of acting against China according to circumstances. Chinese propagandists attempt to describe the situation thusly: The Soviet Union is allegedly all but imploring China to improve Soviet-Chinese relations by taking advantage of well-known contradictions between China and the United States. They also assert that Soviet foreign policy is of an anti-China character. For example, it is in this spirit that a few days ago, Radio Beijing commented on the essence of Comrade Brezhnev's remarks on China and Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Beijing leading clique's very insincere and negative attitude first shows that, in an attempt to win favorable comments from imperialists, it is bent on keeping China estranged from the Soviet Union and creating difficulties in reaching mutual understanding between the two countries. Does the Beijing leadership's stand accord with the interests and wishes of the Chinese people? No, it does not. I believe most of this station's listeners agree with me on this point. We believe that unlike some of their leaders, the Chinese people sincerely and earnestly wish to restore the good-neighborly relations, friendship and cooperation between our two countries. In Soviet foreign policy toward China, there is no such thing as the intention of acting against China according to circumstances or a design against China's national interests.

A few days ago, Radio Beijing alleged that the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses had laid down an anti-China policy. In fact, the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses respectively held in 1971, 1976 and 1981 laid down explicit principles for the Soviet policy to China, the essence of which is to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet side's criticism of the Beijing leadership's policy as distorting socialist principles and standards from the Maoist standpoint cannot be interpreted as an anti-China policy anyhow. For example, this is borne out by the fact that the Soviet Union's criticism of Maoist order has been actually accepted by China in its official documents and press in one way or another. The Soviet Union is not persuading Beijing leaders to agree to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations but is reminding them that normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations is beneficial to the people of both the Soviet Union and China.

MOSCOW ON NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD031653 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Observer Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people have always cherished a feeling of deep respect and sympathy for the great Chinese people, for their revolutionary movement for freedom and independence of their country, for socialism. And the memory is still fresh in this country of the times when the Soviet Union and People's China were bound with ties of friendship and comradely cooperation. If Sino-Soviet relations are frozen now it's not the Soviet Union that's to be blamed for this. The Soviet Union has never sought confrontation with China, moreover it has always believed that the state of animosity and alienation marking the present-day relations between the two countries is abnormal.

The Soviet Union has shown enough good will in trying to normalize relations with China. In relation to China the Soviet Union is invariably purusing a policy mapped out by the 25th and 26th congresses of the Soviet Communist Party. In keeping with it the Soviet Union would like to develop its relations with China on a goodneighborly basis. The Soviet Union's proposals aimed at normalizing relations with that country remain in force. One can recall at this point that the Soviet Union called on China to sign a nonaggression treaty, or a treaty on the nonuse of force. This implied the renunciation of the use of arms of any kind, including conventional and nuclear arms. The Soviet Union has proposed that the sides work out a joint statement on the principles of relations between the Soviet Union and China.

Regretfully, China's reaction to all these initiatives was a negative one. In his recent speech in Tashkent President Brezhnev came up with new proposals in relation to China. He declared that the Soviet Union was ready to agree without preconditions on mutually acceptable measures for improving Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of respect of each other's interests, noninterference in the affairs of each other and mutual benefit without any detriment done to third countries. This applies to economic, scientific, cultural and also political relations, as long as the two sides will be ready to make any concrete moves in any of these areas. President Brezhnev also said that the Soviet Union was ready to discuss with China possible measures for promoting mutual trust in the vicinity of the Soviet-Chinese border. The Soviet Union, he said, has never threatened the People's Republic of China. It has never made any territorial claims to it. It is ready to continue at any time talks over the existing border issues with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable solutions. We, the Soviet leader declared in Tashkent, have never given support in any form to the concept of two Chinas. We recognized and still recognize China's sovereignty over Taiwan.

The new Soviet initiatives aimed at improving Soviet-Chinese relations have evoked positive reactions all over the world. In the opinion of the broader sections of the world public they open an opportunity for developing normal relations between the Soviet Union and China, and now it's up to the Chinese side to act.

CHINA'S ROLE IN 'WAR AGAINST AFGHANISTAN' VIEWED

OW021325 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Glebov commentary: "Beijing Rejects Soviet Union's New Proposal but Cannot Give a Good Reason"]

[Text] As everyone knows, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech on 24 March put forward concrete and constructive new proposals for normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Beijing leadership, however, has taken a negative attitude toward these important proposals. Why? This station's foreign policy observer Glebov's commentary follows:

Chinese Minister of National Defense Geng Biao in his talk on 29 March indicated that if the Soviet Union withdraws its forces from Afghanistan, then Beijing's leaders will take a different attitude toward the Soviet proposals. It seems that in order to ingratiate itself with U.S. imperialism, the top ruling clique in China has used the hypothesis as its best excuse to conceal its unwillingness to improve Soviet-Chinese relations. In fact, the stationing of a limited number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is directly related to the actions of the Chinese leadership. Let us discuss this point in detail.

In 1978 the April revolution in Afghanistan disrupted U.S. imperialist plans aimed at obstructing Afghan social progress and turning Afghanistan into a base against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the liberation movements in this part of Asia. The imperialists launched an undeclared real war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, trying their utmost to use the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who had fled the country, adventurers of all descriptions, bandits and mercenaries. As everyone knows, the imperialists like to pull chestnuts out of the fire by someone else's hand. And the Chinese leaders have gladly provided that hand and involved China in the dirty war against Afghanistan.

China's participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan takes many forms. It provides weapons, money and food to bandits. The Chinese authorities have set up a special center in Xinjiang to train and equip bandit forces and then send them to Afghanistan to carry out sabotage activities. Chinese instructors are also organizing and training bandit forces in Pakistan. Chinese leaders and their U.S. masters have simultaneously carried out a slander campaign, vilifying Afghanistan and the Afghan people's revolutionary achievements. By early 1979 the aggressive activities directed by Washington and Beijing against Afghanistan had grown to such a scale that they became a real threat to Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence. Under the circumstances, the Soviet Union could not refuse and ignore the Afghan Government's entreaty to provide it with immediate assistance to fight back against external aggression. As Comrade Brezhnev put it, failing to do so would mean letting the imperialists trample on Afghanistan and allowing the aggressive forces to repeat their crimes here as they strangled the freedom of the people in Chile and plunged them into a bloodbath.

Afghanistan's request to the Soviet Union for assistance is based on clear-cut provisions in the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation and guided by the UN Charter. The Soviet Union has sent a limited number of troops to Afghanistan for the sole purpose of helping Afghanistan fight back against external aggression. At the same time, the Soviet Union has clearly stated that as soon as the reasons for which the Afghan Government requested the Soviet Union to send in troops disappear, the troops will be withdrawn immediately and completely. As everyone knows, in May 1980 and August 1981 the DRA Government put forward a comprehensive constructive program for a political solution to the Afghan situation: The principal objective and basic content of mediation should be to put a complete stop to and guarantee that there will be no repetition of armed intervention and other forms of intervention in Afghanistan by external forces. Under these circumstances, the precondition will be created for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union fully supports Afghanistan's proposal.

However, the Beijing leaders and their U.S. imperialist supporters have no intention of stopping their undeclared war against Afghanistan. They are doing their utmost to obstruct the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and make use of the situation to carry out all kinds of activities to gain political advantages -- for example, to use it as an excuse for their unwillingness to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations.

U.S. WANTS TO CONTINUE USING BASES IN PHILIPPINES

LD021332 Moscow World Service in English 0100 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The American Defense Minister, Caspar Weinberger, had told President Ferdinand Marcos that the Pentagon wants to continue using its bases on the Philippines. The bases occupy an important place in American interventionist plans for Southeast Asia. They hold nuclear arms and delivery vehicles. Before the Philippines, where he is now staying, the American envoy visited Japan and South Korea where he urged governments to increase military potentials.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VIETNAM PARTY CONGRESS

LD021912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Vietnam today after taking part in the congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation was met at the airport by Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

PRAVDA REPORT ON VCP CONGRESS DATELINED 28 MAR

PM021205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 5

[Report by special correspondents M. Domogatskikh and N. Prozhogin: "Profound Faith in the Future"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Mar -- The Fifth Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Congress is continuing its work in a businesslike atmosphere.

As has already been reported, Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, delivered a report entitled "The Basic Guidelines, Tasks and Aims of the Country's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to the End of the Eighties." He noted that the previous 5-year period had initiated a new stage in the Vietnamese revolution. It was a period in which the people had fought on two fronts at once: continuing the struggle against the subversive and aggressive actions of enemies and, at the same time, building a new life in difficult conditions.

On the economic front Vietnam achieved considerable successes. The people's efforts were directed toward recovering as quickly as possible from the U.S. imperialists' and Chinese expansionists' aggression. A large proportion of the industrial, agricultural and transport premises were quickly restored. The state and collective sector was strengthening in the north. The transformations which had been started in the south led to the liquidation of the comprador bourgeoisie and the first steps were taken to transform private industry and trade and to bring together some of the peasants in production teams.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out a number of substantial shortcomings and errors in the leadership of economic building. Vietnam has the reserves to surmount the difficulties in the economic sphere. They are, the speaker noted, the extension of land under cultivation, the improvement of yields, production intensification, better utilization of manpower, commissioning of new industrial projects and development of mineral stocks. Add to that the improvement of economic planning and management.

The report points out that effective assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a favourable factor for Vietnam. Specific tasks for the immediate period arise out of the general line of economic development defined in the VCP Central Committee's political report. In the agricultural sphere efforts will be made to solve the food problem. The aim is to achieve average annual food production of 17 million tons (in rice equivalent), which is 3.6 million tons more than the average level in the Second 5-Year Plan. Conditions must be created to ensure that food production reaches 19-20 million tons by 1985.

More attention is being devoted to consumer goods production in order to obtain 380-400 million meters [as published] of textiles in the last year of the 5-year plan, along with 350,000-400,000 tons of sugar and 90,000-100,000 tons of paper. It is planned to increase output and improve the quality of household goods and also export articles. Targets have been laid down for modernizing and expanding existing industrial enterprises, creating additional energy and raw material supply sources and intensifying heavy industry's role in agricultural development. We are constantly mindful, Pham Van Dong noted, of the fact that socialist industrialization is the central task of the transitional period. Having set the tasks in the economic building sphere, the party believes that their implementation necessitates the further development and deepening of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. In accordance with the real conditions and possibilities, Pham Van Dong said, our country must actively participate in the international socialist division of labor.

A report "On Work in the Sphere of Party Building" was delivered at the congress by Le Duc Tho, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee. Our Marxist-Leninist party, he said, is firmly pursuing its general course and is the organizer of the people in socialist building. It has a firm grasp on the banner of national independence and socialism. In the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the party and the people are developing combat solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union — bulwark of revolution and peace throughout the world -- and are strengthening ties with the other fraternal countries.

In the period between the two congresses, the speaker continued, the VCP acquired more than 370,000 new members, which helped to step up the activity of party organizations. However, organizational work is failing to keep up with a changing situation. The VCP Central Committee believes that the key tasks in the sphere of party building are to further enhance the party's leading role and to improve its political and organizational work on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. We must resolutely combat manifestations of petit-bourgeois ideology, the colonialist legacy in the cultural sphere and the Chinese hegemonists' subversive activity. The report examined a wide range of party building problems connected with increasing the militancy of primary organizations and improving the structure of party organs. Attention was drawn to the need to overcome parallelism in the activity of the party and state apparatus and to strengthen and enhance the role of the VCP Central Committee and party committees at all levels.

Today's morning session began with a speech by Le Van Luong, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Hanoi VCP city committee. He said that the capital's communists wholly approve and support the VCP Central Committee's political report and the basic guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development in the years to come, and will make every effort to make Hanoi a very important SRV industrial and cultural center.

Nguyen Van Lin, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of Ho Chi Minh city party committee, expressed support for the provisions and tasks contained in the Central Committee's political report and talked about the socialist transformations taking place on the south's major city, which will be celebrating the seventh anniversary of its liberation in a month's time.

Warmly greeted by the congress delegates and guests, CPSU delegation head M.S. Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the congress. (It is published in PRAVDA today).

Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV minister of national defense, gave assurances that the armed forces, enjoying the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and maintaining combat unity with the people's armed forces of Laos and Kampuchea, are ready to rebuff any aggressor.

Speeches were made at the evening session by representatives of a number of fraternal communist and workers parties and national liberation movements.

The Fifth VCP Congress continues tomorrow.

GORBACHEV, LE DUAN ADDRESS HANOI AWARD CEREMONY

PM050835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Mar, TASS -- On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today presented the order of Lenin to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at the presidential palace.

The Soviet Union's supreme award was presented in recognition of the services rendered by the Vietnamese leaders to the revolutionary movement and of their great contribution to the consideration of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the people of the USSR and the SRV.

Addressing the recipients, M.S. Gorbachev warmly and cordially congratulated them on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. It gives me particular satisfaction, he said, to convey to you the personal congratulations and friendly and fraternal wishes of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet communists and all Soviet people know and have a high regard for Comrade Le Duan, outstanding son of Vietnam, prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement and consistent and principled campaigner for the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas. Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, whose lives and work are equally brilliant examples of unstinting service to their people and to the cause of the Vietnamese revolution, are also known and highly regarded in our country.

The historic victories won by the heroic Vietnamese people in recent decades under the leadership of the Communist Party in combat and in labor show more clearly than any words that you have led and are leading the party and the country along the right path.

The Order of Lenin conferred on you is an expression of the deep respect felt by all Soviet people both for the exploits of your own life and for the unfading exploits of Vietnam accomplished in the name of national independence, peace, democracy and socialism.

As for the Soviet Union, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, our country will continue to render resolute support and assistance to Socialist Vietnam. The family of socialist peoples, of which Vietnam's courageous people are a loyal member, is building up its efforts in the struggle for peace and against the threat of war. We look to the future with confidence.

On behalf of those receiving the awards, Le Duan expressed profound and sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

We are profoundly aware, he said, that this great honor has been bestowed primarily upon the glorious VCP and the heroic Vietnamese people.

During the protracted and difficult revolutionary struggle, particularly in the years of the war of resistance against American aggression and for the salvation of the motherland, the Vietnamese people constantly received the disinterested aid of the USSR. Today too, at the new stage of the revolution, the Soviet Union stands shoulder to shoulder with Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people remember well the profoundly meaningful words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "For Soviet communists solidarity with Vietnam is a command both of the heart and the head." These valuable words are being confirmed by thousands of specific and living matters, by the manifestation of solidarity and support in the spirit of socialist internationalism. They represent a mighty stimulus inspiring our people in their revolutionary struggle and in their peaceful labor.

The people of Vietnam value highly the immutable peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and fully support the CPSU's peace program for the eighties and the important initiative advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in connection with the situation in Europe and throughout the world, and also the latest proposals made in his Tashkent speech and aimed at the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness, peace, cooperation and friendship with the major states of Asia. These new proposals, like previous Soviet initiatives expressing the high responsibility of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the cause of peace and the peoples' security, will invariably receive the broad support and approval of the peoples of all countries.

The VCP and the entire Vietnamese people will continue to exert all their efforts constantly to strengthen and develop the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union. We regard this as the cornerstone of our foreign policy, the most important factor insuring for the Vietnamese people the successful building of socialism and the reliable defense of the motherland, and as our own contribution to strengthening national independence and socialism on the Indochinese Peninsula and to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On behalf of the VCP, the government and the entire Vietnamese people, Le Duan expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the entire fraternal Soviet people, and to L.I. Brezhnev -- outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, faithful continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement and great friend of the Vietnamese people -- for their great and valuable support and assistance to Vietnam.

The CPSU delegation called on the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association where it was warmly greeted by activists of this multimillion-strong SRV public organization. Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the association's central board, talked about the society's multifaceted activity aimed at broadly acquainting the Vietnamese public with the Soviet people's life and work.

Like the entire Vietnamese people, he said, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association ardently approves the VCP's foreign policy course which is aimed at strengthening the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR. The association fully supports the peace program formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet peace proposals designed to ease international tension, curb the arms race and preserve peace and security for all peoples. The Vietnamese people welcome the latest peace initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev and aimed at consolidating peace in Asia.

Member of the CPSU Delegation K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, conveyed to the members of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association ardent fraternal greetings from the members of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and all Soviet people, and from that great friend of the Vietnamese people L.I. Brezhnev.

There exists a strong political tie between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, he remarked. Its durability was tested during the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against foreign invaders. This political tie has been consolidated in the friendship and cooperation treaty. It is cogently manifest in that atmosphere of trust, mutual understanding and accord which reigns in Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

The historical credit for the birth of these friendly relations goes to our communist parties. It was the communists who were the bearers of internationalist ideas. It is the communists who act as the builders of the genuinely equitable, genuinely fraternal relations between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. An inestimable contribution to this work of historic significance is being made by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Le Duan.

The CPSU delegation presented a pictorial panel entitled "Moscow" as a memento to the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

In the afternoon the members of the CPSU Delegation visited the exhibition of Vietnam's economic, scientific and technical achievements which opened in Hanoi on the eve of the Fifth VCP Congress.

TASS REPORTS GROMYKO TALKS WITH SFRY LEADERS

LD051958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, met today in Belgrade with D. Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The USSR minister of foreign affairs spoke of the Soviet Union's progress in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of preparations to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Particular attention was paid to the relentless struggle of the CPSU against the threat of a nuclear war and for strengthening peace on Earth. The new Soviet proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev at the AUCCTU congress vividly testify to this.

D. Dragosavac expressed complete support for this Soviet initiative. In his turn he spoke of the preparations in Yugoslavia for the 15th LCY Congress.

Questions were also discussed pertaining to the further development of the Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, including further expansion of interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY.

An exchange of views took place on certain questions pertaining to the international communist and workers movement and the role of progressive forces in the struggle to consolidate peace, curb the arms race and bring about disarmament. The CPSU and the LCY confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of people against imperialism, for the final liquidation of colonialism and for the strengtening of their political and economic independence.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.A. Gromyko invited D. Dragosavac to visit the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The conversation passed in a friendly comradely atmosphere.

D. Dragosavac gave a luncheon in honor of the USSR minister of foreign affairs, during which friendly toasts were exchanged.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko had talks with S. Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

During the talks it was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is developing successfully and that all-round relations between the two countries are becoming stronger and richer in content. Both sides stressed that the policy of expanding mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY corresponds to the interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples and to the path of peace and social progress.

During the examination of international problems, the USSR foreign minister gave a detailed explanation of the new Soviet initiatives put forward in recent speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, which are aimed at a general improvement in the atmosphere of international relations, the strengthening of peace and security for the peoples, the achievement of agreements on limitation and reduction of armaments -- primarily nuclear ones -- and the normalization and development of constructive international cooperation. A unanimous opinion on the need to step up the efforts of all states to curb the arms race and avert nuclear war was expressed.

An invitation to make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union was extended to the president of the SFRY Presidency on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko met B. Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, a high appraisal was made of the present level of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in all fields including the trade, economic and scientific-technological spheres, which are developing successfully on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

An important role in ensuring the stability, effectiveness and planned development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in this sphere belongs to the long-term program signed in 1980 for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY during the period 1981-1990.

The cooperation between republics, krays and oblasts in the USSR and their counterparts in the SFRY is being significantly expanded. Possibilities for the further development of these links were discussed.

It was also noted that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia attribute great importance to the broad development of equitable international economic cooperation without diktat and discrimination, viewing this also as an important factor in the strengthening of detente.

At the talks today between A.A. Gromyko and J. Vrhovec, member of the LCY Central Committee and SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, discussion of topical international problems, including those concerning Europe, was continued.

Certain issues pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav bilateral relations were also examined.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF WARSAW PARTY DELEGATION

Grishin, Kociolek at Meeting

PM050905 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Fraternal Meetings"]

[Text] The visit of Warsaw PZPR City Committee delegation headed by S. Kociolek, first secretary of Warsaw PZPR City Committee, which has been in our capital at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, is drawing to a close.

Moscow's working people received Warsaw' emissaries fraternally, warmly and cordially.

During meetings at labor collectives and at party, scientific, creative and other organizations, Muscovites expressed sentiments of sincere friendship toward the Polish people and stated that they viewed the delegation's visit as a new manifestation of fraternal international relations between the CPSU and PZPR and the party organizations and working people of our capitals.

The Moscow enterprise and institution collectives that have friendly ties with related organizations in Warsaw are ready to continue strengthening and deepening the cooperation that has taken shape over many years. Over 40 of Moscow's industrial enterprises, including the Likhachev plant, the Krasnyy Proletariy Machine Building Plant, the No 1 state ball bearing plant and others, are now ensuring the fulfillment and delivery of orders to Poland with high quality and outstripping the plan schedules in a number of cases. Large numbers of the shipments to Poland are being carried out by the capital's transport organizations. Muscovites and all Soviet people are profoundly convinced that this is an example of socialist internationalism in action.

During the visit the delegation members have been received at the Moscow Gorkom; visited the 50-Letiya USSR Automatic Lines Plant, the Lomonosov Moscow state university and a Moscow subway station under construction; met the capital's writers; and viewed a number of Olympic facilities. At the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom political enlightenment center the Polish comrades were familiarized with the ideological cadres' training system and with experience in propaganda seminar work.

Yesterday the guests from Warsaw visited the Pervomayskiy CPSU Raykom. In a discussion L.I. Matveyev, first secretary of the raykom, described to the Warsaw emissaries the rayon party organization's work on fulfilling 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

At the delegation's meetings in the capital, the Polish comrades were accompanied by R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy and I.N. Ponomarev, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and gorkom executives.

During the visit the Polish comrades have been familiarized with the work done by the Moscow city party organization on fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Questions of further developing ties between the two capitals' party organizations and between Moscow and Warsaw working people were discussed.

During the meetings with the Warsaw emissaries, Muscovites stated that like all Soviet people they hold the fraternal Polish people's affairs and concerns close to their hearts and express the hope that they will emerge as quickly as possible from the difficulties that have been created. They expressed sentiments of friendship and unity with fraternal Poland and firm confidence that the calculations of imperialist forces and internal counter-revolution about undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland will inevitably be defeated.

These sentiments of fraternal solidarity were convincingly displayed during yesterday's meeting between a Moscow party aktiv and the Warsaw PZPR City Committee delegation. The participants in the meeting — raykom and primary party organization secretaries and party and Soviet institution aktiv members — greeted the Warsaw emissaries warmly and cordially.

The meeting was opened by R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, who addressed the meeting, cordially welcomed the Polish friends on behalf of the communists and all working people of the capital. Through our guests, he said, we greet the PZPR and all the communists of Poland and of Warsaw, its capital.

We regard the Warsaw PZPR City Committee delegation's visit to Moscow as a new manifestation of friendship between the CPSU and the PZPR, the party organizations of our capitals and the Soviet and Polish peoples, V.V. Grishin continued.

Soviet-Polish friendship, which is based on the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, mutual respect, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, is deeply rooted in the Russian and Polish proletariats' glorious revolutionary traditions. Our friendship was strengthened by the blood shed by Soviet and Polish soldiers together in battle against the Hitlerite invaders during World War II. It has been enriched with new content during the years of socialist building and in the struggle for our peoples' peaceful future.

The visit to the USSR by the Polish party and state delegation headed by Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and his meetings with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were a major new contribution to the cause of consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries and peoples. Like all Soviet people, V.V. Grishin stated, Muscovites warmly welcomed the delegation to our capital and greeted the results of the Soviet-Polish talks, which confirmed with renewed force that Poland will continue to be a firm link in the socialist community and a participant in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and that the friendship and alliance between the USSR and Poland is an important factor for peace and stability in Europe and a condition for ensuring Poland's independence and the security of its borders, with satisfaction.

Moscow's communists and working people see their honorable, internationalist duty in practical work on deepening friendship and cooperation with our Polish friends, V.V. Grishin stated.

We note with satisfaction that, despite the complex situation in Poland, the friendly ties between our capitals' party organizations have not lost their significance. Evidence of this is provided by the constant contacts and regular exchange of delegations between Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Warsaw PZPR City Committee.

V.V. Grishin described the work being done by the Moscow city party organization on fulfilling 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Allow me to assure our Polish friends, V.V. Grishin stated in conclusion, that the advance detachment of our party -- the Moscow city party organization -- will continue to cherish and develop the unity and friendship of our capitals and countries and of the entire socialist community in the name of the triumph of the great cause of peace and people's happiness throughout the world and in the name of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

Statislaw Kociolek, who was warmly greeted by those present, then spoke. He expressed heartfelt gratitude for the warm, friendly reception given to the delegation's members in Moscow. On behalf of Warsaw's communists, all Polish communists and Poland's working people, the head of the Warsaw PZPR Committee delegation expressed profound gratitude for the fraternal help given to Poland during a difficult time for it by the CPSU and the Soviet people, including Moscow's working people. This help and support, he noted, was of inestimable significance for us. It was a genuine expression of socialist internationalism.

Further, S. Kociolek described the tasks facing the Warsaw PZPR organization and all Polish communists in overcoming the difficulties currently being experienced by Poland and the ways in which the Ninth PZPR Congress and seventh Central Committee plenum decisions are being implemented.

Our party has undergone severe trials, he said. We can now say that we have defended our socialist state.

He noted the tremendous significance of the visit to the USSR by the Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, the results of this visit and the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski were rated very highly in Poland. S. Kociolek stressed that they confirmed the stability of the firm fraternal ties linking our communist parties and our peoples. From our friendship with the Soviet Union we derive strength and confidence that we shall overcome the difficulties facing us.

S. Kociolek further stressed that the visit to Moscow and the familiarization with the experience and activity of the Soviet capital's city party organization would help in Warsaw communists' practical work.

Speaking further on the delegation member's stay in Moscow, he said that Muscovites had greeted them as real friends. Wherever we have been, Muscovites have shown us feelings of warm understanding. These feelings were addressed to the whole Polish people. We were deeply moved by the great interest shown by Muscovites in the situation in Poland, their sincere concern for the solution of the problems facing us and the support that Warsaw's people constantly feel. The great quantity of medicines and children's new year gifts that our capital was sent by Moscow's trade union and public organizations was a vivid manifestation of this support. Solidarity among communists is something that no one will ever succeed in shaking.

In conclusion, S. Kociolek wished communists and all Muscovites great success in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Gorkom secretaries participated in the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of consolidating Soviet-Polish friendship.

The Warsaw PZPR City Committee delegation leaves for home today.

Moscow Gorkom's Reception

PM051033 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Familiarization With the Capital"]

[Excerpt] For 3 days a delegation of the Warsaw PZPR City Committee headed by S. Kociolek, first secretary of the Polish capital's PZPR committee, has been visiting Moscow. The delegation comprises: W. Giemza, member of the Central Party Control Commission, member of the Warsaw PZPR Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw-Zoliborz District Committee and first secretary of the (Mera-Blone) Plant shop party organization; J. Lenart, first secretary of the Polish Writers Union Warsaw branch party organization and a writer-publicist; and Warsaw PZPR Committee executive A. Jaziewicz.

The delegation was received yesterday at the Moscow Gorkom. Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin described to the Polish comrades the Moscow city party organization's work on fulfilling 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

S. Kociolek in turn reported on the work of the Polish capital's communists on implementing the ninth party congress and the Seventh PZPR Plenum decisions. He noted in particular that the Polish people greatly appreciate the selfless assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries. Thanks to that help, the head of the delegation stressed, Polish communists will overcome all difficulties and People's Poland will again take a fitting place in the socialist community. Participating in the talk were gorkom secretaries R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Orisov, B.V. Nikolskiy and I.N. Ponomarev. K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, also participated in the talk.

Moscow University Visit

PM050957 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Familiarization With Moscow Continues"]

[Text] The Warsaw PZPR Committee delegation headed by S. Kociolek, first secretary of the Polish capital's PZPR committee, is continuing its familiarization with Moscow.

Yesterday morning the delegation members visited Moscow's Lomonosov State University. Academician A.A. Lugunov, the university's rector, acquainted the guests with the country's largest VUZ. N.V. Sivachev, secretary of the Moscow State University Party Committee, described the university party organization's work on fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The Polish comrades were familiarized with the activity of faculty party organizations and with forms and methods of educational work with young students. In turn, S. Kociolek described the tasks facing Warsaw's higher educational institutions, including the Polish capital's university.

Afterward the Warsaw emissaries visited the Nakhimovskiy Prospekt Subway Station, which is under construction. Moscow subway construction Chief P.A. Yasukov described the planned development of the Moscow subway in the 11th 5-Year Plan and in succeeding years. The delegation was accompanied by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary I.N. Ponomarev.

In the afternoon the delegation members met writers at the Moscow RSFSR Writers Union organization.

TASS REPORTS JARUZELSKI VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD051800 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 5 Apr, TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski today arrived here on an official friendly visit.

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski had a friendly meeting on the same day in the Prague Castle. The meeting passed in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

Talks were held between the delegations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic. During the talks the sides exchanged information on the situation in their parties and countries, discussed questions of the development of friendly relations.

When international questions were discussed, complete support was expressed for the new Soviet peace initiatives that were advanced by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the congress of the Soviet trade unions [and] in his speech in Tashkent.

Gustav Husak emphasized the interest of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in further development and deepening of traditional friendly relations with neighbouring Poland. He said that the introduction of martial law in Poland which frustrated the plans of the counter-revolutionary forces for the liquidation of the socialist system has created the conditions so that the Polish society, guided by the Polish United Workers' Party, should overcome the present difficulties. The Czechoslovak people meet these decisive measures with full understanding.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that Poland is a firm link of the socialist community. He said the Polish People's Republic will be consolidating relations of sincere friendship and durable alliance with the USSR, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and other fraternal countries in the interests of socialism and peace. The Polish People's Republic will also promote the strengthening of cohesion and further growth of prestige of socialist states and will be contributing to the ensurance of their reliable protection.

Husak, Jaruzelski at Reception

LD052055 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 5 Apr, TASS -- The path to preservation of peace and prevention of the threat of nuclear war is shown by the peace programme for the eighties, adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. and other concrete steps by the USSR, especially the important initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of the Soviet trade unions and at the celebrations in Tashkent. This has been stated by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak who spoke today at a reception in honour of the visiting party and state delegation from the Polish People's Republic headed by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Czechoslovak people received with complete understanding and approval the Polish leadership's decision to oppose the forces of counter-revolution. Forces devoted to socialism in Poland have in their efforts a reliable and faithful ally -- Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak stressed.

Poland has been and will remain a firm link of the socialist community, Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his reply speech. The plans of internal and external enemies of socialism have been foiled. Despite difficulties, sanctions and blackmail on the part of some capitalist countries, life is gradually returning to normal in socialist Poland. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, including Czechoslovakia, give us tangible assistance. We thank them for this vivid manifestation of international solidarity. Friendship between our peoples, the participation of Poland and Czechoslovakia in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and the inviolable alliance with the Soviet Union are the major factors determining our life today, the happy future of the peoples in our countries, Jaruzelski stressed.

BRITISH OFFICIALS RESIGN, FALKLAND POLICY HIT

LD051626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1447 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] London, 5 Apr (TASS) -- The British-Argentine conflict brought about by Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands (the Malvinas) has led to a serious political crisis in Great Britain. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today handed in his resignation, which was accepted by Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher. Deputy Foreign Secretary H. Atkins and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs R. Luce also resigned.

According to radio and TV reports, Defense Secretary John Nott also offered to resign. However, Mrs Thatcher declined this offer. The Ministry of Defense is categorically refusing to provide information on this matter.

As reported earlier, the loss of the Falkland Islands brought about a storm of protests in Parliament. House of Commons MP's from different political parties, including the ruling party, pointed at Lord Carrington and John Nott as the chief culprits responsible for the policy which led to such a development of events. Sharp criticism was also levelled at Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher.

Mrs Thatcher's decision to accept the resignation of the foreign secretary was forced upon her by the campaign organized by rightwing circles in the conservative party and activists from other bourgeois parties demanding most extreme measures against Argentina, including the destruction of the Argentine Fleet and the imposition of a naval blockade on the Falkland Islands. From all accounts, it seems the conservative cabinet prefers to seek the solution to the conflict not by diplomatic means but by military action. This morning a task force of naval ships, including the carriers HMS Invincible and HMS Hermes, left Portsmouth on course for the Falkland Islands.

Pym Replaces Carrington

LD051935 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1855 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] London, 5 Apr (TASS) -- It has been announced here that Prime Minister M. Thatcher has appointed F. Pym as Britain's secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs to replace Lord Carrington who resigned this morning because of the British-Argentine conflict.

F. Pym is a well-known figure in the Conservative Party and in the past occupied the post of secretary of state for defense and leader of the House of Commons till now.

Local observers see in this appointment yet one more demonstration of the fact that the British Government prefers to seek a solution to the present conflict with Argentina by military and not diplomatic means.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S.-TURKISH MILITARY COOPERATION

PM051009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Akhmedzyanov article: "Dangerous Patronage"]

[Text] On the pretext of the alleged "Soviet threat" the U.S. military is increasingly enmeshing the world in a network of military bases, electronic surveillance centers, command posts and weapons depots. Among the countries directly bordering on the USSR, Turkey has recently been the focus of special attention in U.S. military plans.

The U.S. newspapers write that "there are 60 U.S. military establishments, including 7 major bases, on its territory. It has the largest army of all the NATO European members."

Turkey's strategic significance has increased particularly for the United States since the overthrow of the shah of Iran and the elimination of the Iranian monarchy's role as "Persian Gulf gendarme" and also in connection with the deterioration of the situation for the United States in this region as a whole.

The signing of the agreement between Turkey and the United States on "cooperation in the defense and economic sphere" in March 1980 was an indicative event which laid the foundation to a new spiral in the process of Turkey's involvement in U.S. military-strategic plans in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. In the opinion of the British magazine THE NEW STATESMAN, the United States succeeded in including in this agreement special supplements containing loopholes enabling the Americans to conduct operations beyond "NATO borders" and to make sole use of the military bases' activity. Fearing criticism, the then Turkish Prime Minister S. Demirel did not care even to make public the full text of the agreement. The Turkish public exposed the antinational nature of the agreement.

The Turkish "senate commission's secret report" is indicative, for instance. In May 1980 the commission's members familiarized themselves on the spot with the situation at the U.S. military bases. The Senators worte that there was "no effective control" by the Turkish command over the bases. Americans lord it at the bases and "the intelligence obtained there is conveyed directly to the U.S. command." The question as to how much of this intelligence is conveyed to the Turkish side and how rapidly this is done "is decided wholly at the discretion of U.S. officials."

That was 2 years ago. And what has happened since then? With the arrival of the new U.S. administration in the White House, which embarked on the path of fueling military hysteria, Turkish-U.S. relations, and mainly their military aspect, have undergone unprecedented development. As early as 2 February 1981 the Turkish Council of Ministers ratified the Turkish-U.S. agreement on "Cooperation in the Field of Defense and the Economy" signed by S. Demirel's government.

Washington is now urgently elaborating an extensive program of "aid" for Turkey. In 1982 military deliveries to Turkey will increase to $403.5 million compared to $252 million in 1981.

Recent times have been marked by energetic visits to Turkey by high-ranking U.S. and NATO officials. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, Senator J. Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and NATO Secretary General J. Luns have visited Ankara. In the opinion of Turkish newspapers, they were all trying to get Turkey to expand its participation in the West's military plans and make territory available for new military bases.

Turkish Foreign Minister I. Turkmen has visited Washington. On behalf of his government he promised the United States that Turkey would galvanize its military role so as to "strengthen NATO's southern flank." On returning from the United States, he addressed journalists at Ankara's airport and summed up the results of his visit by saying: "The gloomy days which clouded Turkey's relations with the United States for some time are behind us."

The "cloudless days" which have arrived in Turkish-U.S. relations conceal a threat to peace in this region. The United States is constantly trying to persuade the Turkish leaders that a "real Soviet threat" exists and is hastening to "save" Turkey. That was the "emergency mission" on which U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger came to Turkey.

Of course, it would be wrong to attribute Turkey's involvement in the U.S. anti-Soviet strategy merely to pressure from Washington. There are many people in Turkey who eagerly sacrifice their country's interests on the altar of anti-Sovietism.

The year of 1982 in Turkish-U.S. relations has been marked by the signing of documents aimed at strengthening Turkey's military potential as NATO's southeastern flank.

With U.S. aid, a number of air bases will be expanded and modernized at which espionage aircraft equipped with the AWACS system will be deployed. These aircraft will be airborne round the clock. With active U.S. assistance it is planned to construct military-industrial complexes for modernizing the Turkish Air Force and armored forces, to reconstruct the naval base at Golcuk and produce missiles and artillery shells. The sides have agreed on setting up the production in Turkey of helicopters and spare parts for combat aircraft.

On the agenda is the question of supplying Turkey with 300 U.S. F-16 or F-18 fighters costing a total of $5 billion.

The Washington POST wrote recently of the Pentagon's secret plans providing for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Turkey and the creation of new military bases. In accordance with these plans, on the pretext of the country's "defense" it is planned to use the majority of U.S. bases in Turkey for the deployment there of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. The United States would like not only to obtain consent to the deployment of these forces of international piracy on Turkish soil but also to achieve the participation of the Turks themselves in them -- thus making them partners and accomplices in its aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East.

The prospect has given rise to sharp protest from the Turkish public. "The U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces," the newspaper MILLI GAZETTE wrote, "are in no way designed for Turkey's defense but to defend U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf region.... All the expatiations about Turkey's defense are a blatant falsification."

The U.S. State Department assigns Turkey a special role in the creation of a "strategic consensus" over an enormous territory with the participation of Egypt, Isreal, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan. According to the Washington politicians' phone allegations, the aim of the "consensus" is to "defend the Persian Gulf against the Soviet threat."

However, it is not this mythical "Soviet threat" which frightens the Persian Gulf countries but the U.S. military plans in the region. The ultimate goal of all U.S. machinations in the Persian Gulf," the Kuwait TIMES wrote recently in an editorial article, "is to bring the Arab peoples to their knees and force them to capitulate totally to the U.S.-Israeli alliance." The United States assigns Turkey the role of the Pentagon's henchman in implementing its aggressive intentions.

The country's militarization is costing the Turkish taxpayer dearly. The country is greatly worried by the increase in military expenditure. Appropriations for military purposes now total almost one-fourth of the country's national budget; debts to the West are already in excess of $20 billion. The country's foreign trade deficit, despite the emergency measures which have been taken, has not fallen, but continues to rise, totalling $4 billion in 1981. The cost of living is also spiralling upward. Last year inflation was about 40 percent. The country is still experiencing a state of economic crisis. In 1981 some 2,330 enterprises went bankrupt, which was 1,300 more than in 1980, although the Turkish authorities described last year as one which brought "an economic miracle." The number of unemployed has exceeded 3 million despite the fact that in 1981 emigration almost doubled.

The military "aid" granted to Turkey by the United States and the Western countries proves in practice to be far from disinterested. The U.S. monopolies are extracting dividends while the Pentagon is enmeshing the country in a network of military bases and sophisticated military equipment is being sent there: the most up-to-date fighters and bombers and electronic surveillance equipment. The financial expenditure that the United States is undertaking by equipping these bases is dozens of times greater than the military "aid" it is giving to Turkey.

It is clear that the military psychosis and hysteria which the United States is creating around the alleged "military threat" to Turkey from the USSR has no real basis.

The United States is using this pretext only in the interests of its own military-strategic plans which have nothing in common with the true interests of safeguarding Turkey's national security.

For the Turkish people, following in the wake of U.S. military plans is fraught with the danger of exhausting the country's already limited material resources. When making its territory available for military bases for the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons, Turkey cannot fail to give thought to the consequences to which this risky game may lead.

The course of militarization has never brought dividends to the countries which have embarked on this path. It is also dangerous to Turkey. It is doubly dangerous because in addition to involvement in U.S. military plans, this course threatens its national independence.

DELEGATION ATTENDS USSR-FINNISH TRADE SYMPOSIUM

Arrival in Finland

LD021104 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Apr, TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR-Finland Society, arrived here today to take part in the celebrations of the 34th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

At the Helsinki Airport the delegation was greeted by Chairman of the Finland-Soviet Union Society, State Counsellor Martti Miettunen, secretary general of the society Christine Porkkala and other leaders of the society.

Vladimir Sobolev, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Finland, was among the welcoming party.

Talyzin Activities

LD051730 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet delegation headed by deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR-Finland Society Nikolay Talyzin, that is staying here in connection with the celebrations of the 34th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, visited today the apartment-museum in the house on Hakaniementori Square where Vladimir Lenin lived in the autumn of 1917.

The delegation also was acquainted with the activities of the central board of the Finland-USSR Society.

Also today the prime minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa held a luncheon in honour of the Soviet delegation.

Finland's Rekola Address

LD051854 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Aleksander Gorbunov]

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Apr, TASS -- A two-day symposium opened here today to discuss prospects of developing trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. It is being held on the initiative of the newspaper KAUPPALEHTI, publication of industrial and financial circles in Finland, and the Soviet newspaper EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

More than 300 representatives of Finnish industrial enterprises and firms, and foreign trade associations from the Soviet Union are taking part in the symposium. They will examine, in particular, questions of developing Finnish-Soviet trade and economic relations in 1981-1985, development of joint projects in the territory of the Soviet Union and Finland, as well as in third countries.

Trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are fruitfully developing on a stable basis, Finland's Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola said at the opening of the symposium. The 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, whose anniversary is observed these days by the Soviet and Finnish peoples, Esko Rekola pointed out, laid a good groundwork for developing mutually beneficial business ties between the two neighbouring countries.

We note with satisfaction, the minister said, that Finland holds the second place among the USSR's Western trade partners. Extensive and versatile Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations have a positive effect on the development of Finland's economy and help keep our economic activity at a high level, avoiding crisis situations in many industries.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by President Mauno Koivisto of Finland with the considerable expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland, growth of trade and successful continuation of joint construction of a number of large projects, Esko Rekola stressed.

Talyzin, Pekkala Speak

LD051732 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Apr, TASS -- A meeting devoted to the 34th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Peace, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held here today.

The meeting was attended by the President of Finland Mauno Koivisto, the chairman of Finland's parliament Johannes Virolainen, members of the government, representatives of political parties, business circles and the public, and also a Soviet delegation that arrived in connection with this anniversary.

Addressing the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance of Finland Ahti Pekkala stressed the big importance of the new peace initiatives set forth by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and in his speech at the celebrations in Tashkent.

The Soviet-Finnish relations, based as they are on the 1948 treaty, the minister said, do not depend on transient fluctuations of international politics and rest on mutual respect and goodneighbourhood.

The Soviet-Finnish treaty of 1948 strengthens Finland's security and at the same time reliably guarantees the inviolability of the Soviet Union's north-western borders. This treaty, the content of which was not changed even once during the past 34 years, provides a firm basis for sustaining and further developing the good relations between the USSR and Finland that are founded on trust, Ahti Pekkala stressed.

The meeting was addressed by the head of the Soviet delegation N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the central board of the USSR-Finland Society, who got a warm reception.

BAKU COMMENTARY HAILS SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS

GF041317 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Occasion of the Iranian Republic's Anniversary"]

[Text] Dear listeners, it is now the third year of the establishment of a republic in your country. (?Public opinion polls) indicate that 97 percent of the Iranian people support the Islamic Republic of Iran. This means the revolution has been victorious over the imperialists and the shah's regime. The establishment of a new republic in Iran has not only changed Iran's internal policy, but has brought radical changes in that country's foreign policy as well. The Islamic republic has announced its withdrawal from CENTO. This has resulted in the complete disbanding of this aggressive alliance set up by imperialism. Iran is also refusing to act as a gendarme in the Middle East. It has withdrawn its forces from Oman. It will be recalled that the shah's regime had sent Iranian troops to Oman to help Sultan Qabus take punitive measures against the patriots of Qatar [sentence as heard].

Apart from all this, the mutual military agreement between Iran and the United States has been abrogated. This agreement had turned Iranian territory into a strategic support region for activities against the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states in the area. The establishment of a republic in Iran has also led to the severence of relations with Zionist circles in Israel and the South African racists. The republic has announced its support for national liberation struggles, including the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. In addition, the Islamic Republic of Iran's participation in the Nonaligned Movement has been its most important step. As a member of this movement, Iran participated in the nonaligned summit in socialist Cuba.

It must be asserted that the victory of the 22 Bahman [11 February] revolution -- that is, the establishment of a revolution in Iran -- has created new opportunities for developing neighborly relations and cooperation between our countries. The Soviet Union applauds the victory of the Iranian revolution and the declaration of the Islamic Republic. The relations our country (?foresees with Iran) are within the framework of principles stipulating unity [beraberlik] and [word indistinct], respect for territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and peace, cooperation and neighborly relations. Our country has always supported the Iranian toilers' anti-imperialist struggle for their national liberation.

It is a fact that all this failed to satisfy the former shah and his (?supporters) on the other side of the ocean. The shah's regime used every possible means to prevent the development of cooperation and neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. The 22 Bahman revolution has lifted all obstacles. (?Now it is possible) to put into effect the numerous opportunities for cooperation. It must be pointed out that since (?February), relations between the Soviet Union and Iran have not been frozen at one point. These relations have been successfully developing in a number of fields for the benefit of the Soviet and Iranian peoples. Economic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran (?are) [words indistinct] fruitful. [passage indistinct]

Views put forward in many circles in Iran to the effect that relations with the Soviet Union should be strengthened are not a coincidence. The Iranian press -- particularly ETTELA'AT -- writes that the Iranian (?people) have welcomed the agreement signed in Moscow on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran in the field of power generation. Furthermore, addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev clearly pointed out that our country is endeavoring to further favorable relations with Iran on the basis of unity [beraberlik] and reciprocity. We do not have another position. The policy pursued by the Soviet Union regarding Iran is in total conflict with the policy of the United States and other imperialist countries.

The imperialits refuse to respect Iranian sovereignty and independence and Iran's policy not to participate in alliances. In fact, they are endeavoring to (?reestablish) the [words indistinct] during the (?shah era). This is due to the fact that during that period of time the imperialists regarded themselves as masters in your country. Using every possible means, the United States and its allies are endeavoring to deprive the Iranian people of the fruits of the revolution. In fact, the daily JOMHURY'YE ESLAMI writes: The CIA has taken part in all assassinations in Iran since the revolution and the declaration of the republic.

The imperialists have set up relations with Iranian counterrevolutionaries who have fled to Western countries -- particularly with pro-shah elements, (?former) SAVAK members and the fifth column within Iran. During the 3 years that have passed since the declaration of a republic in Iran, you have had the opportunity to establish who your friends and foes are.

PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST LEADER ON OCCUPIED AREAS

LD032148 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Martial law is still in effect on the West Bank. However, it has failed to help the Israeli occupiers suppress the uprising by the Arab Palestinian people who reject the self-rule plan and even the system of Israeli occupation itself. Here is what Mr Sulayman Rajab, member of the leadership of the Palestinian Communist Party and member of the Palestinian National Council, has to say on the recent developments in the Arab occupied land:

[Begin recording] First, I would like to underline that the Palestinian national struggle is a unified struggle both inside and outside Palestine. We see that the Zionists, with U.S. support, are trying to bring to their knees the Palestinian resistance and the nationalist movement in southern Lebanon and throughout Lebanon. At the same time we see them undertake a frenzied attack against our people and their nationalist movement in the occupied land. All this is for the realization of the same objective: depriving the Arab Palestinian people of their right to national liberation, their right to self-determination and to set up their own national independent state on their national territory under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

We know that our struggle is a difficult one because we are facing a fierce enemy -- namely, the Zionists backed by U.S. imperialism; the Zionists who are trying to reinstate colonialism after the collapse of the colonial empires and who are engaging in fascist practices after the defeat of nazi Germany and fascist Italy.

Our struggle is a struggle against Zionism and imperialism, and for this reason we are not alone in the battle. It would be sufficient to review the international solidarity, the demonstrations of support and the outbursts of anger that have been heard throughout the world and from various political directions in solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people on the occasion of Land Day, condemning and denouncing the savagery of the crimes of the rulers of Israel and their protectors, the rulers in the White House.

This international solidarity is very beneficial to us. It contributes to our support and backing, and it underlines that our cause is a just one. At the same time it helps in exposing and isolating the rulers of Israel and in stressing their racist nature. It also exposes their protectors in Washington who recently signed a strategic alliance with them for the Middle East region.

The Israeli rulers are now concentrating on the occupied land in order to find a leadership that will be an alternative to the PLO, in order to find quislings who will agree with the Zionists on the formula that the latter has put forward to solve the Palestinian problem, the self-rule formula stated in the treacherous Camp David agreement.

You also know that the Israeli rulers are trying to take the maximum advantage of the ferocity of the imperialist assault against peace, at undermining international detente, at reoccupying the Middle East and bringing it back under their military influence. On the other hand, regrettably, they are trying to exploit the deteriorating situation in the Arab region, the divisions within the Arab ranks and the attempts to drag the Arab countries and peoples into marginal disputes and to preoccupy them with imaginary threats in order to divert their attention from the real danger -- that is, the aggressiveness of the Israeli rulers and their protectors.

In this respect I wonder: The Arabs and the rest of the peoples of the world unanimously condemn its protectors. But then why do we not utilize weapons now in our hands to put pressure on America, the protector of Israel? And here, I repeat words said by Shaykh Rajab at-Tamimi, who was deported from the occupied land recently when he asked: Has Arab oil become dearer than our blood which is being shed in defense of the sanctities in the Arab occupied land?

Our people in the occupied land have been able to confront all the Israeli attacks against their nationalist stand, against their national unity. It has responded by entrenching and strengthening its national unity and its attachment to the liberation organization and to its objectives of independence and self-determination. [end recording]

OAU DISCORD OVER SAHARAN MEMBERSHIP NOTED

LD051454 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By Vaclav Bervida]

[Text] Algiers, 5 Apr, TASS -- The admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, a state proclaimed six years ago by the Polisario Front on the territory of the former Spanish Western Sahara, as 51st member of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) has touched off polemics and differences which adversely affect the work of the bodies of the Panafrican movement.

Morocco and other states maintaining relatively close economic and other contacts with the United States and Western Europe have launched a broad-based diplomatic protest campaign, coinciding with reports that the United States, strengthening its alliance with Morocco, is exerting diplomatic and economic pressure on numerous O.A.U. members, with a view to dissuading them from participation at the 19th O.A.U. summit, to be held in the Libyan capital this summer. In this campaign, the United States is directly and indirectly supported by its allies in Africa.

The O.A.U. summit will be held in a situation when the pressing problem of the future of the African south, primarily Namibia, will require a united stand of all O.A.U. members, also indispensable for progress in strengthening the economic and political independence of the continent. The United States would not mind at all if the attention of Africa was diverted from its main problems and if the 19th summit in Tripoli did not take place. The recent summit of Saharan countries in Nouakchott therefore issued a justified warning against the danger of escalated imperialist interference in African affairs, and warning voices can be heard also from other African countries.

The coming months, when the question of Western Sahara is again to be considered at various levels, will show whether a realistic view will prevail in the O.A.U., and whether the organization will centre its attention on the most pressing problems of the continent, perhaps even at the cost of a compromise on other issues.

SOVIET-IRAQI OIL COOPERATION SINCE 1969 REVIEWED

LD052014 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Subcommittee for Oil Industry of the Soviet-Iraqi Permanent Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation has ended its meeting. Here is what (Ravi Aglayev), secretary of the Soviet side on the committee, said:

Our cooperation in the oil industry has been developing since 1969 when the Soviet Union and Iraq signed a bilateral government agreement on assistance for the development of the Iraqi national oil industry. According to the agreement, oilfields were established in northern Rumaylah whose annual current capacity is 42 million tons. Add to this the fact that an oil pipeline and an oil and oil byproducts depot were built at the port of Alfaw. The establishment of the first national oilfield enabled Iraq in 1972 to nationalize the assets of the IPC [Iraq Petroleum Company], one of the major Western monopolies, and to immediately take over oil marketing.

Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in the construction of petroleum projects has been successfully developed in subsequent years. Oilfields were established in Nahr 'Umar and [word indistinct], and a pipeline carrying oil byproducts was built between Baghdad and Basrah. Scores of oil wells were sunk. Research work on seismic studies was carried out within the framework of oil prospecting. A training center now operates in Baghdad to meet Iraq's requirements for national workers' cadres.

Soviet and Iraqi establishments are currently working on the establishment of a system for increasing the volume of oil production at the North Rumaylah oilfields. The first stage of this system has been commissioned. It is expected that the work relating to the second stage will be completed this year. Research work on seismic studies continues. At its meeting the subcommittee reviewed the situation and prospects of oil industry cooperation.

The Soviet side was led by the deputy minister of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, Dzandar Takoyev, and the Iraqi side by the chairman of the government establishment for petroleum projects, Rafi' Yusuf.

A prominent place was allocated at the meeting for discussing measures relating to the complete exploitation of huge new oilfields in western Al-Qurnah. It was decided to bore hundreds of wells and build oil depots, pipelines to carry oil and gas, and other projects. It should be pointed out that the extent of the forthcoming works are very wide. Most probably they will go beyond the work which the Soviet establishments carried out when the northern Rumaylah oilfield was established. In a few days the 10th anniversary of the commissioning of the northern Rumaylah oilfields will be celebrated. We can say with satisfaction that the cooperation of Soviet and Iraqi establishments has helped during the past years to develop the oil industry, which is of vital importance as far as the Iraqi economy is concerned.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PDRY PRIME MINISTER

LD031906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY. It expresses sympathy in connection with the natural disaster which has hit the country and which has resulted in loss of life, and conveys profound condolences to the families of the dead and injured.

SOVIET OFFICIALS RECEIVE LEBANESE DELEGATION

PM051357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 25 March received a delegation from the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society which is in our country at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. A friendly talk took place in which Ye.V. Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, and Yu.S. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture and chairman of the board of the "USSR-Lebanon" Friendship Society, took part.

COSTA MENDEZ ADDRESSES OAS; SERIOUS CONCERN IN UK

LD060830 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 6 Apr, TASS -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez set forth his country's stand on the question of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands at the meeting of the council of the Organization of American States here on Monday.

He told the council members that Argentina re-established on April 2 its sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland Islands), which were captured by Britain in 1833 and were under the latter's control since then. Britain's claims to the Falkland Islands, he said, constitute the last vestige of colonialism in the Western Hemisphere. The problem of the Falkland Islands, he added, is a hangover from the era of European colonialism, the era of the European metropolitan countries, colonies and imperial navies. Touching upon the military measures taken by Britain in connection with the crisis over the Falkland Islands, Costa Mendez said: What has been revived in our continent in the crudest and most classical form is an old colonial theme, which, as we believed, was already a thing of the past.

The minister recalled that Argentina had always been ready to discuss with Britain the problem of the Falkland Islands and was ready to enter into negotiations now. But he stressed that his country was not going to give up its rights to those islands.

He pointed out that Argentina may turn for assistance to the member-countries of the Organization of American States for repelling British aggression on the basis of the Mutual Defence Treaty which was concluded in Rio de Janeiro in 1947. My government, said Costa Mendez, is now studying this issue and we will consult on this important issue with foreign ministers of the Western Hemisphere.

London, 6 Apr, TASS -- The political crisis in Britain is aggravating in connection with the sharpening of the British-Argentine conflict. The local press openly begins saying today that the future of the Margaret Thatcher cabinet is now in question. At the same time newspapers accuse the Tory government of pursuing a short-sighted policy, of blunders and miscalculations, which have resulted in a situation fraught with war.

The campaign for launching a strike against the Argentine Navy, for regaining control of the Falkland Islands by any means, which is being whipped up by the country's top brass, is a source of serious concern in Britain.

British Labour MP Ronald Brown said that it was necessary to return the British fleet immediately and make all possible diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict. It was ridiculous and dangerous to believe that gunboat diplomacy may yield any results, he noted. A similar statement was also made by Joan Maynard, member of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party.

The Tories shall not be allowed to draw Britain into a military adventure around the Falkland Islands, said Jerry Pocock, head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Great Britain, in London Monday. The Communist Party, he stressed, opposes the use of force ~~in re~~solving international problems by either Britain or Argentina.

SOVIET PAPERS SEE OIL BEHIND FALKLANDS INVASION

NC060933 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, AFP -- Oil was the reason for the Anglo-Argentinian conflict over the Falkland Islands, the trade union newspaper TRUD said today, detecting a "whiff of oil" behind Argentina's April 2 dawn invasion.

Experts believed the waters of the Falklands archipelago contain more oil reserves than the North Sea, the newspaper said, calling on both countries to resolve the conflict "through negotiations."

The newspaper SOCIALIST INDUSTRY [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA] pointed out that both Britain and Argentina, who argued for many years over possession of the Falklands, want to use the islands as a base to gain access to hitherto unexplored mineral deposits in Antarctica.

The party newspaper PRAVDA said the United States has given London the go-ahead to take military action if diplomatic attempts at a settlement fail.

TASS REPORTS ON FALKLAND ISLANDS EVENTS

LD051240 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] London, 5 Apr, TASS -- An armada of ships left today the British port of Portsmouth on the way to the area of Falkland (Malvinas) Islands which were forcibly taken away by Britain from Argentina in 1833. The "strike group" of ships with the aircraft carrier Invincible at the head also includes the aircraft carrier Hermes, guided missile destroyers and troop-landing vessels.

At the same time a British flotilla of 24 ships is setting out from Gibraltar to Ascension Island which London intends to make its strongpoint in carrying out an operation to capture the islands occupied by Argentine troops. In all, the naval strike force to be brought together by Britain in the South Atlantic includes two-thirds of all British warships.

The passage of the British ships will last ten days. At present the British atomic submarine Superb is cruising in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. According to the newspaper DAILY MAIL the naval task force now being formed by Britain will comprise 36 warships, or twice as many as the entire Argentine Fleet, and 10,000 officers and men.

A spokesman for the command of the task force said in an interview with the American NBC TV company that the clash with Argentina may involve considerable bloodshed but, he said, he had no doubt as to how it would all end up. Another American TV company, ABC, says that the British Government so far avoids discussing the question of an official declaration of war on Argentina but by the time the strike force of the British Navy approaches the islands the question of war may come up.

Speaking on the British television, British Defence Secretary J. Nott said that London was going to restore British administration on the Falklands even if it had to fight for this. If necessary, he said, the British naval forces would be ordered to begin actions against Argentine ships. At the same time he confirmed that London continued attempts to settle the conflict by diplomatic means.

The newspaper DAILY MAIL says that the United States gave Britain the green light for a military action against Argentina. A White House official said according to the Washington correspondent of the DAILY MAIL that if the attempts to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict fail, a strike action by Britain will be regarded by Washington as self-defence.

It is noteworthy that certain British newspapers and representatives of the more conservative circles demand vigorous steps to restore British rule over Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. They suggest sinking the Argentine Fleet, establishing a naval blockade of the islands and landing British troops on the archipelago.

The Privy Council held a meeting here to discuss the situation on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and the British Government's decision to send warships there. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Defence Secretary John Nott took part in the meeting of the Privy Council which meets only to consider emergencies.

Lisbon, 5 Apr, TASS -- The Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Matias said in an interview with a Catholic radio station Renasensa that the Portuguese Government may allow the British Fleet to use the Lajes base on the Azores for refuelling in the event of a direct conflict between Britain and Argentina on Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

New York, 5 Apr, TASS -- As was reported by the NBC TV company, the new governor of the islands, Argentine General Menendez stressed that the army will respect the rights of British subjects residing on the islands and will allow them to leave.

London, 5 Apr, TASS -- The BBC TV company reports that according to information received from the British Foreign Office, there were clashes for several hours on Sunday between British Marines and Argentine troops which landed on South Georgia Island which is part of the Falklands. Several Argentine servicemen were killed and many wounded.

Buenos Aires, 5 Apr, TASS -- Argentina has established full control over the entire territory of Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This is said in an official government communique.

The Argentine authorities have ordered the freezing of British deposits at Argentine banks in response to such actions by the Thatcher government. All operations for buying and selling foreign currency have also been suspended.

Argentine Foreign Minister N. Costa Mendez said Argentina was willing to look for a diplomatic solution to the conflict. The minister stressed at a meeting with pressmen that his country would respect the U.N. Security Council's resolution if hostile actions by Britain were stopped and negotiations opened.

Panama City, 5 Apr, TASS -- Panama supports Argentina's position in its conflict with Britain. It is stressed in a message sent by the president of Panama to Argentina's head of state that Falkland (Malvinas) Islands are an inalienable part of Argentina historically, geographically and under international law. The president of Panama expressed the wish that the conflict between the two countries would be resolved by peaceful means, through negotiations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES BREZHNEV HEALTH RUMORS

NC051654 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 5 Apr (AFP) -- President Leonid Brezhnev is on holiday and rumors about his worsening health "do not correspond with the facts," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

(?Speaking) to Moscow-based foreign journalists, the spokesman dismissed rumors that Mr Brezhnev has suffered a stroke.

Informed sources have said that on his return from his recent visit to Tashkent, Mr Brezhnev underwent a medical checkup, but the spokesman refused to confirm that Mr Brezhnev was briefly in hospital after Tashkent, as some believe.

OBITUARY ON 4 APR DEATH OF RASULOV REPORTED

LD051550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with profound sorrow that Dzhabar Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor, died suddenly on 4 April in his 69th year.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state, stresses that in all the responsible sectors of party and state activity, Dzhabar Rasulov displayed devotion to the cause of communism, persistence in implementing the party line and genuine internationalism. With his love of hard work and the high sense of responsibility characteristic of him and his profound knowledge of life, he was engaged in fundamental issues concerning the economy and culture and made a major contribution to the development of cotton farming and other industries in Tadzhikistan's national economy. With his lofty idealism, modesty and sensitive and attentive attitude to people, he earned profound respect and authority from the communists and all working people of the republic.

At the 19th CPSU Congress, Rasulov was elected member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and at the 22d and subsequent congresses was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Tadzhik SSR from the 2d to the 10th convocations.

We will always have in our hearts a bright memory of Dhzabar Rasulov, a true son of the CPSU, the obituary says.

COMPARISON OF RASHIDOV AT TASHKENT CEREMONY

A comparison of the item entitled "Rashidov Speech at Tashkent Award Ceremony," which appeared on page R 1 of the 26 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS account entitled "For Outstandingly Successful Work; Uzbek SSR Presented With Order of Lenin at Tashkent Ceremony," published on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 March, reveals the following variations: On page R 1, the PRAVDA version replaces the first eight paragraphs with the following: On behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, the ceremony participants, the republic's communists and all its working people, he expressed warm gratitude and heartfelt appreciation for the supreme accolade bestowed on Uzbekistan's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia for their selfless work to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Our republic's working people, he said, are overjoyed that the Order of Lenin is today being presented by you, our beloved Leonid Ilich, worthy continuer of Lenin's great cause, outstanding contemporary politician and stateman -- one on whose name all progressive mankind pins its hopes for lasting peace and a happy future. [replacing all paragraphs on page R 1. pick up page R 2, first line]

On page R 2, the last sentence of the first paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "Many thanks for your truly communist labor for the benefit and the glory of Soviet man." [replacing last sentence]

On the same page, at the end of the second paragraph, the PRAVDA version replaces the editorial notation "[passage indistinct]" with the following: A deep impression has been left on us by your spirited and mobilizing speech, in which you spoke with great warmth and candor about our marvelous working people and about the republic's achievements, which are the tangible fruits of Lenin's wise nationalities policy and of the herculean strength of the friendship of the Soviet fatherland's peoples. We are gratified and inspired by your tribute to the activities of the Uzbek CP, that militant detachment of the CPSU.

The republic's successes, Sh.R. Rashidov went on, are inseparably linked with the day-to-day attention paid by the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, to our needs and problems. The CPSU Central Committee and you personally, Leonid Ilich, are constantly arming local party organizations with strictly scientific recommendations and directives encapsulating the party's enormuously rich experience of leading party, economic and cultural building. They give us invaluable assistance in fulfilling economic and social development plans. [providing indistinct passage]

On the same page, the PRAVDA version replaces the fourth and fifth paragraphs with the following: We link the republic's successes inextricably with cadres' persistent mastery of the Leninist workstyle -- a lively and creative style that, constantly enriched by the practice of communist building, makes it possible to score successes in the most complex situations. The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and you personally, Leonid Ilich, set us an example of how to creatively employ the Leninist workstyle.

Persistently and assiduously learning from Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, is a sure guarantee of achieving good end results and a guarantee of our faster ascent to the high ideal of human relations enshrined in the nature of a communist society.

We inextricably link the republic's successes with the raising of communists' vanguard role and the development of their activity in production and social life and all-around support of working people's initiatives. The party organizations are showing a militant intolerance of negative phenomena and are skillfully creating a healthy moral and psychological climate in labor collectives, in which honest and conscientious work is given every encouragement.

The republic's party organizations have been unswervingly improving organizational and political work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands.

By creatively seeking out new reserves, introducing team forms of labor organization and improving the economic mechanism, making skillful use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and economizing on resources, the republic's working people were able to fulfill the socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with honor. [substituting passage]

On the same page, the PRAVDA version substitutes the following for the seventh paragraph: Life moves forward and each of its stages brings its own problems. We rightly talk of our successes, but we see that we also have unsolved questions as well as shortcomings. Your speech today, dear Leonid Ilich, orientates us toward going further, achieving more and placing concern for people at the center of our attention.

We will always be guided by your instructions and make it our first priority to boost every sector of the national economy and to improve the methods of managing the economy.

The political and organizational work of every primary party organization and party organization in the republic is now geared to achieving the high targets for 1982 -- the year marking the USSR's 60th anniversary. When transforming their high pledges into reality the republic's communists and all its working people focus their energies on intensifying technological processes and tightening up discipline and responsibility. It is planned to increase industrial production by 5 percent, consumer goods production by 6.5 percent and to produce R200 million worth of above-plan goods. The working people are to get at least 6 million square meters of well-appointed housing. [rewording, supplying indistinct passage]

On page R 3, the PRAVDA version replaces the seventh, and eighth paragraphs and the first two lines of the ninth paragraph with the following: We are very, very worried by the reduction in the more valuable varieties in the total volume of cotton fiber. We will do everything to change the situation for the better. This season 800,000 hectares -- 40 percent of the cotton growing area -- will be sown with new varieties of cotton plant yielding better-quality fiber. The task of increasing the production of fine-fiber cotton to 500,000 tons will be solved by the end of the 5-year plan period.

We assure you, dear Leonid Ilich, that we will take whatever steps are necessary to increase the workload of the industrial enterprises which, for various reasons, are currently not operating at... [providing indistinct, queried words, alternate phrasing]

On the same page, the PRAVDA version omits all of the tenth paragraph, from "Good results are" through "...perfect this practice."

On the same page, the PRAVDA version replaces the last paragraph with the following: Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and you personally, most beloved [goryacho lyubimiy] Leonid Ilich, that Soviet Uzbekistan's communists and all its working people will honorably fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Cengress and the instructions and recommendations contained in your speech at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress and today's speech and will greet the glorious 60th anniversary of the the USSR's foundation with new labor victories.

We warmly thank you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the beautiful gift which you have brought us -- the picture "The Heart of the Motherland." This painting will always remind us of our wonderful and unique capital and that our hearts and minds, hopes and aspirations are always with Moscow, a city with glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, where our Leninist party's headquarters -- the CPSU Central Committee and its politburo -- are located.

Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov concluded by wishing Leonid Ilich further successes in his herculean labors for the benefit of the Soviet people and in the cause of lasting world peace.

His speech was listened to attentively and was greeted with prolonged applause. [supplying alternative ending]

DEMICHEV IN HONOR GUARD AT UTESOV LYING-IN-STATE

PM251121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Last Respects"]

[Excerpt] On 12 March Moscow bade farewell to outstanding variety performer and USSR people's artiste Leonid Osipovich Utesov.

The casket was in the somberly decorated Central House of USSR Artistic Workers. There were many wreaths in the lobby. The honor guard comprised P.N. Demichov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, party and Soviet executives and masters of culture.

RSFSR KOLKHOZ COUNCIL SESSION HELD 24 MARCH

PM021509 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Ye. Petrakov report: "Important Tasks for Russia's Kolkhozes"]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Russian Kolkhoz Council was held in Moscow yesterday. It examined the results of work by Russia's kolkhozes in 1981 and discussed tasks in fulfilling plans for kolkhozes' economic and social development in 1982 and in the 5-year plan as a whole in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. A report was delivered by L.Ya. Florentyev, chairman of the All-Russian Kolkhoz Council and RSFSR minister of agriculture.

It was noted at the session that last year in the RSFSR the strengthening of kolkhozes' material and technical base continued, the area of improved land was extended, the social restructuring of the countryside proceeded at a remarkable rate and the material and cultural living standard of kolkhoz members improved. Every oblast, autonomous republic, and kray has kolkhozes which organized production skillfully and achieved good results last year in the fields and livestock units. At the same time, it was noted at the session that many kolkhozes in the republic failed to fulfill the plans for 1981 for the production and sale to the state of products from the fields and livestock units. Not all farms countered the difficult weather conditions with a high standard of organization. Intrafarm accounting is being introduced only poorly.

In the resolution adopted, the council outlined measures to increase production efficiency on kolkhozes and strengthen their economies. Particular attention was devoted to the well-organized handling of spring fieldwork and the completion of the wintering of livestock and poultry. Kolkhoz councils, the resolution stresses, must actively promote the development of socialist competition among kolkhoz members for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The session participants discussed the question of the work of kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs in Altayskiy Kray in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Stepping up Work in the Saving and Rational Utilization of Raw Materials, Fuel and Energy and Other Material Resources" and other questions.

I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section, took part in the council session.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CURRENT AGRICULTURAL WORK

PM021245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Agricultural Review": "Arable Farmers' Spring Worries"]

[Text] Sowing work will begin very soon on our fields. Arable farmers are striving to mark this year, which was preceded by a severe drought, with a good harvest. Rural workers are fully determined to make up the shortfall in a number of crops in recent years, ensure a firm fodder base for stockraising, strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and thereby take a noticeable step toward implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. But as is well known, the foundation for the year's ultimate success is laid very much in the spring fields.

They are vast. Over 140 million hectares of spring sowing is to be done. The main volume of work must be carried out in the grainfields. Industrial and fodder crops require great attention. It should be said that since fall farms have done quite a lot for the future harvest. Thus, 117 million hectares of all plowing has been done -- more than before the 1981 sowing. On 44 million hectares -- 5 million more than last year -- the soil has been tilled by nonmoldboard equipment. Nearly 11 million hectares of winter grain have been given supplementary mineral fertilizers and this is also a better indicator.

But the main fieldwork is yet to come, of course, and arable farmers now have many spring worries. Farms' tasks in preparing for sowing and in the struggle for the harvest were clearly formulated in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Measures on Preparing for and Performing Spring Fieldwork in 1982." Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are receiving the necessary material and technical support in accordance with this resolution. An analysis of current local data indicates that, on the whole, farms are using their potential quite well.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been virtually fully supplied with spring grain crop seeds. Those farms particularly afflicted by drought have received state assistance. The quality of sowing material is better than 1 year ago: 74 percent of it is of grades I and II. Over 50 percent of the total quantity of seed is of grade I in Bryanskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts while in Kranodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays the figures are 71 and 80 percent respectively. Among those regions where a particularly large volume of spring grain is to be sown, Orenburgskaya, Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Novosibirskaya and Omskaya Oblasts and in Altayskiy Kray have a considerable proportion of the high-grade sowing material at their disposal. In some places, however, it is still too early to judge the seed work completed.

In Kirovskaya Oblast, for example, only 74 percent of the total sowing material is in good condition. The farms of Permskaya Oblast and oblasts of the East Siberian Economic Region have much poor-quality seed.

Particular mention should be made of sunflower seeds. According to recent statistics, there are now more than at the same time last year but still less than required, primarily in the RSFSR. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Increase the Production and Purchase of Sunflower, Soya, Rape and Other Oil-Bearing Crop Seeds and to Increase Their Quality" noted in particular that in recent years that the soviet, economic and procurement organs of a number of union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts as well as the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Procurements slackened their attention paid to the cultivation of sunflowers and other oil-bearing crops. Many farms reduced harvests and gross yields. In commercial sunflower production regions, some kolkhozes and sovkhozes reduced the sunflower area without justification. Insufficient measures were taken, including by the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, for the creation and introduction into production of fast-ripening high-yield disease-resistant strains.

It is deemed necessary to radically rectify the situation, increase the production and purchase of sunflower, soya, rape and other oil-bearing crop seeds and ensure the country's requirement for vegetable oil. This end is to be served by a package of effective measures which is to be formulated and implemented by local soviet organs and the corresponding ministries, departments and scientific establishments. An important role is to be played in this package by switching the cultivation of seeds of the said crop to an industrial footing and by the broad introduction of industrial cultivation techniques. Extra material and moral incentives for increasing seed production and procurement will operate in 1982-1985. In a word, there is much work ahead. It is beginning right now this spring and there must be a comprehensive intensification of organizational work and a broadening of competition for the successful solution of an important task posed by the party and the government in a specific area for resolving the food problem.

According to up-to-date minute figures, the state of readiness of machinery is quite high in those regions which are beginning fieldwork first. Indeed, across the country the picture of average statistics seems quite good. But it seems that the good overall report figures conceal thousands of machines and mechanisms which fail to reach the fields each year.

Once again, the level of tractor readiness is no higher than last year -- close to 90 percent but no more than that. This means, for example, that the RSFSR still has about 180,000 tractors inoperative. Even in the Northern Caucasus, where the busy period is about to begin, there are about 17,000 machines incapable of going out to the fields. The farmers of Kazakhstan's virgin lands and Siberia are again anxious: Too many of the main tillers of the fields here -- the Kirovets tractors -- remain unrepaired.

And the reason is as usual: a shortage of spare parts. Again the shortage is due to those enterprises which were behindhand last year and in the last 5-year plan. And they are very well known to their leadership at the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. It is time for the ministry to eliminate the chronic backlog and remove the "objective reasons." But the situation is changing only slowly. And associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are also called upon to sharply improve the work of their repair enterprises and show greater concern for the harvest.

A mighty detachment of arable farmers will be participating in the spring work. About 72,000 mechanized detachments and links have been set up on farms. Some of them will work according to the collective contract principle which was highly rated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. And local soviets, economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are called upon to pay attention to these collectives.

Practice shows that collective contract methods are especially effective when applying industrial techniques to the cultivation of labor-intensive and valuable agricultural crops such as, for example, grain corn, sugar beet, soya, sunflowers and flax. The area to which industrial techniques will be applied this year is expanding. And it is very important that this quantitative growth is consolidated by high-quality material and technical provision, too. It is a feature of industrial techniques that they give a high saving when all the agrotechnical demands contained in them are observed strictly and precisely. This means that everyone who is called upon to supply farms with equipment, mineral fertilizers and herbicides according to scientifically validated norms must unfailingly meet their obligations to arable farmers. Farm leaders and the agronomy service are called upon to prevent any simplification of production processes, to ensure the operational independence of detachments and links and to remunerate their labor according to its merit.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are greeting the spring of the second year of the 5-year plan in competition for the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and for a worthy greeting to the USSR's 60th anniversary.

MID-MARCH WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM050811 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist A. Strashnaya: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the Baltic Region, Belorussia, the western oblasts of the Northwest Region, in the west and northwest of the Ukraine, the greater part of the central and Central Chernozem Regions, the weather remained considerably warmer than usual in the second 10 days of March. This has caused intensive thawing of the snow. The snow cover has gone from the fields approximately 10 days earlier than the perennial average in Lithuania, southwest Belorussia, Moldavia, the greater part of the Ukraine (with the exception of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast and the eastern rayons of Donetskaya Oblast), the south of Rostovskaya and the south and west in Volgogradskaya Oblast, in Astrakhanskaya Oblast and also in the east of the Central Chernozem Region.

The border of continuous snow cover as of 20 March ran approximately along a line joining Liyepaya, Pinsk, Bryansk, Belgorod, Donetsk, Tsimlyansk, Veshenskaya, north of Volgograd to Guryev. This is considerably further north than its normal location and corresponds approximately to its [usual] position as of 31 March-5 April. There were no severe frosts anywhere and the conditions for the end of the wintering period for winter grain crops and perennial grasses were satisfactory.

In the regions where the snow cover has disappeared from the fields, the ground is still frozen and no noticeable emergence of the wintering crops from their dormancy has been recorded. Only in the far south of the Ukraine and in the southern and western regions of Krasnodarskiy Kray, where the ground thawed out fully and the daytime temperatures rose to 9-14 degrees (17 degrees in some places), have the winter crops and perennial grasses resumed vegetation at what is close to the normal times; the fruit and leaf buds have begun to swell on the sour and sweet cherry, the apricot and the peach trees.

It became considerably cooler in the agricultural regions of Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The average air temperature during the 10 days was 4-6 degrees lower than the perennial average and 7-9 degrees lower in several places. The minimum air temperature sunk to between minus 28 and minus 30 degrees. There was either no precipitation or not more than 1-5 mm during the 10 days. The depth of snow cover, varying between 15 and 25 cm, did not change substantially in most areas.

In the republics of Central Asia warm weather was observed. There was rain, mixed with snow in places, in the southern regions. In the south of Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, winter grain crops and perennial grasses were growing during most of the 10 days and at the end of the 10 day period the alfalfa had already grown to a height of 5-15 cm. From the middle of the 10 days grasses began vegetation in the remaining areas of the republics of Central Asia, the south of Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya Oblasts, and also in the northern valleys of Kirgizia. Swelling and opening of buds on the apricot, peach, sweet and sour cherry, plum and mulberry trees was noted at close to the normal times. In the far south of Uzbekistan apricot trees have blossomed.

SPRING SOWING OPERATIONS COMMENCE IN CRIMEA

PM021043 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Correspondent A. Soldatskiy report: "The Crimea is Sowing"]

[Text] Krymskaya Oblast -- At the moment you cannot say that the Crimean fields have woken up and come to life: March is not very warm. Frosts are not infrequent at night, and by day a cold, damp wind blows or an autumnal drizzle falls. But the optimum time for sowing early grain crops and grasses is already upon us.

"We have to monitor the maturation of the soil in every sector," I. Bodryy, director of Avangard Sovkhoz, told me. "As soon as conditions permit, we immediately bring out all the machinery and strive to seal in the moisture in good time and sow the seeds."

We met with the sovkhoz's chief agronomist, A. Apalkov, in the fields, where they were sowing barley. Tractor operator A. Lisovoy, together with sowers F. Dudyuk and G. Ivanov, overfulfill targets every day, placing the seed in the soil simultaneously with the application of granulated superphosphate. The quality is excellent.

Not far away we can see tractors with cultivators and untouched winter fallow. In order to reduce sowing times the farmers have abandoned early spring harrowing and are carrying out the presowing cultivation immediately. The system for preparing soil for late crops has also been changed.

Usually two or even three cultivations are carried out. But spring in the Crimea is often windy, and the top layer dries out before the start of the sowing. In order to sow the seed in moist soil it is necessary to plow more deeply, and that sometimes leads to spare shoots.

Now they are acting differently: Immediately after harrowing a field they cultivate it, and then the seeders are brought out. This treatment is only possible where the field was well-leveled and fed with fertilizers in the fall. They took care of this last year. In the winter more than 50,000 hectares of winter crops were top-dressed and about 2 million tons of manure were applied. With the arrival of spring, fertility detachments have continued to spread organic fertilizers.

Every minute is precious in field work now. In Sakskiy Rayon they apply every agricultural technique flexibly and rapidly decide how best to use machinery. On Gorkiy Kolkhoz, when conditions do not permit sowing and soil cultivation, most people work in the orchards and vineyards.

The rayon's farmers have pledged to sell the state more than 70,000 tons of grain. To do this, at least 26 quintals of grain per hectare must be harvested. That is a high target for not very productive saline land.

The field work front usually moves from south to north in the Crimea. But this year it covers the oblast's territory in a semicircle, gradually moving in toward the center and extending northward. Tractors were brought out into the fields almost simultaneously by the machine operators of Simferopolskiy, Sakskiy, Chernomorskiy and Leninskiy Rayons. Reports have already come in on the completion of the sowing of early grain crops in Kirovskiy Rayon and elsewhere.

On Krasnaya Polyana Sovkhoz, which is in Cernomorskiy Rayon, all the tractors are concentrated in a single detachment. Competition has been launched among machine operators for the highly productive use of machinery and high-quality execution of work.

Crimean farmers are struggling for a grain yield of 30 quintals per hectare this year.

"But work in the grain fields is only half the battle," I. Kiesel, director of the meat and dairy sovkhozes trust, stresses. "It is also important to grow sufficient high-quality fodder. We are concerned to ensure the most advantageous choice of crops. Virtually nowhere this year are grasses being sown on their own. They are only being grown in a mixture with pulses. The area for rape, perko, mustard and peas has been extended.

The masters of irrigated agriculture are also preparing for the sowing. Water from the Dnepr will soon flow along the canal. All is ready to greet it. The machinery is in its starting positions.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 2 APR

LD0302S0 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Mass sowing of spring grain crops is in progress in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. They will occupy 30 million hectares in the republic this year. (0204 GMT)

Sowing of corn has been completed in Bekabad Rayon of Uzbekistan. A quarter of the corn crop has been sown in the republic. Selective harrowing and sowing of early fodder crops have begun in Kharkovskaya Oblast. Potato planting has begun in Nikolayevskaya Oblast. Spring weather in Krasnodarskiy Kray is unstable, but sowing is in progress on suitable areas. So far, early fodder crops have been planted on 100,000 hectares. Spring is late in the Stavropolskiy Kray, so to speed up harrowing, extra wide attachments are being used. (1100 GMT)

More than 500,000 hectares of spring crops have been sown in Kazakhstan. Five oblasts are now sowing crops, and Dzhambulskaya is progressing fastest. Here a number of rayons have completed the plan for sowing grain and pulse crops and some farms are beginning to sow sugarbeet. It will be another month before sowing begins in northern and virgin areas, where there is still snow. These areas are preparing seeds and machinery for sowing. (1330 GMT)

AGRICULTURE'S ROLE IN TRADE NETWORK EXAMINED

PM050929 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 3

[V. Kulikov report: "Cooperative Workers' Council"]

[Text] A meeting of the Tsentrosoyuz Council was held in Moscow yesterday. A.A. Smirnov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz board, delivered a report "On Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Consumer Cooperatives' Activity in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum."

The council comprehensively examined progress in cooperative workers' purchases of agricultural products from citizens' personal plots and in expanding the trade in them in the country's cities and industrial centers.

Resolutions outlining measures to further improve consumer cooperatives' work in serving the population and to bring agricultural products more fully into the trade network were adopted on the questions under discussion.